



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.

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ONE WEEK MORE.

THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY for 1904 is now nearing completion in the press stage. The Publisher is completing his arrangements, and we think it would be wise for those who wish to secure space in the DIARY to telegraph to

"CHEMUS LONDON"

as soon as they read this paragraph, stating what space they require. The Publisher will endeavour to meet them as far as he possibly can. We again remind those who have advertisements in the C. & D., and whose contracts cover an insertion in the DIARY, that the Publisher asks them if the series advertisements are suitable for the DIARY. If not they should communicate with him without delay. The main thing is to have a good advertisement in the DIARY of all goods handled by retail and wholesale chemists and druggists, as the opportunity is too valuable to neglect.

Summary.

MR. GEORGE SHARPLES, of Preston, one of the oldest pharmacists in England, died on October 19 (p. 679).

THE P.A.T.A. COUNCIL has decided to take energetic action in regard to the cutting in Liverpool (p. 695).

SOME very useful hints about stamped medicines will be found on p. 690, where we gather official markings and other notes.

THE BREWERS' EXHIBITION, held in London this week, shows greatest strength in the machinery section, and it has been well patronised (p. 895).

It is stated that the nature of entire drugs bearing ailment-names will have to be disclosed on and after December 31. We dispute the statement (p. 694).

THE INTERNATIONAL SPONGE IMPORTERS (LIMITED), with a capital of 300,000/., has been formed to take over the businesses of Messrs. Cresswell, Cohen, and Marks (p. 639).

A WOLVERHAMPTON PACKER OF DRUGS has been fined 5*l.* under the Merchandise Marks Acts for labelling and selling carbonate of magnesia as "pure magnesia" (p. 638).

THE N.A.R.D., which is the American equivalent of the P.A.T.A., want the U.S.A. patent laws altered, and are appealing to President Roosevelt in the matter (p. 703).

THE NAMES of the persons who have this month passed the Licence, Assistants, and Registered Druggists' examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland will be found on p. 677.

THE CORNER FOR STUDENTS "SALT," to be applied for not later than October 27, is the first of six in the winter tournament. Minor men may compete for the final prizes and certificates (p. 674).

THE hearing of a Pharmacy Act case at Hamilton (respecting the sale of arsenical sheep-dip) was stopped by the Sheriff because Mr. J. R. Hill declined to answer a question as to who informed the Registrar (p. 685).

ALEXANDER CROSS & SONS (LIMITED), of Glasgow, have appealed against their conviction for the illegal sale of Billikin-rain ant-killer, because, they say, limited companies are exempt from criminal prosecution in Scotland (p. 636).

MR. DAVIES, the East-end chemist who bought "patents" which have been found to be stolen, has, with the other accused persons, been before the Magistrates again. Some of the goods concerned were proved by the makers to have been sold by them to the Co-operative Wholesale Society (p. 634).

"SOMERSET HOUSE as an abode of love, the Board of Inland Revenue a benign providence, and Mr. Stoodley qualifying for a halo," is the sentence which begins "Xrayser's" page this week. His other topics are Mr. Batty Langley, M.P., Mr. R. A. Robinson, a Swedenborgian druggist, Lady Hesketh, and Lady Crespiigny (p. 691).

THE supply of ready packed ailment-named remedies by wholesalers to registered chemist retailers is threatened, if the official view is proved to be correct. We suggest that "known, admitted, and approved" remedies do not in these circumstances come within the general charge of duty, as they are not by wholesalers held out to the public as remedies (p. 692).

THE PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL have failed in a Pharmacy Act prosecution in Leeds on legal grounds. The defence required proof of Mr. Bremridge's appointment as Registrar and of his authority to prosecute the defendant. It transpired that the Registrar was authorised to take steps as to an offence which had not been committed, and the Judge ruled this to be contrary to the 1852 Act (p. 636).

THE CENTENARY OF THE PARIS SOCIETY OF PHARMACY was celebrated last Saturday, when representatives of Belgium and Great Britain were present. A meeting was held in the afternoon, at which M. Léger delivered an address. Congratulations were received from kindred bodies, and M. Bourquelot sketched the history of the Society. In the evening a banquet was held. We report the functions fully in a section beginning on p. 704.

A QUIET FEELING prevails in the drug and chemical markets, the outstanding feature being a substantial advance in ipecacuanha, due to a good consumptive demand. Shellac has risen rapidly in all positions, each day establishing a fresh advance. Strychnine is 1*d.* dearer, owing to scarcity of the raw material. Cassia oil is firmer, and oil of peppermint is marking time. Cream of tartar, antimony, and castor oil are easier. S.V.R. is advancing (p. 700).

Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, PH.D.

Students, please note. All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

All communications and reports must bear the names and addresses of the writers, not necessarily for publication. The reports of those who ignore this rule are liable not to be dealt with.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS FOR JUNIOR STUDENTS.

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture will comprise acids and inorganic bases occurring in the British Pharmacopoeia, and is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, October 27, and the samples will be posted on the following day.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, November 6. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

SPECIAL NOTE.—The mixture announced above forms the opening exercise in our analytical tournament for the current winter session. The usual monthly first and second prizes in this series of analyses will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who are preparing for the Qualifying examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, which fact must be attested on their reports. The competition for the tournament prizes announced in our issue of September 26, is open to all pharmaceutical students who have not passed the Major examination in Great Britain or the Licence examination in Ireland. We shall be greatly obliged if all correspondents who are qualified will mark their reports conspicuously: "Qualified: for tournament only."

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

"Fireworks!" is the latest side-line taken up by a chemist doing business near Manchester.

A correspondent of the *Liverpool Express* appeals to chemists to limit their photographic trade, especially in the direction of selling pictorial postcards. He complains that this sort of thing is "taking the bread out of the mouths" of other people.

The West Riding county analyst (Mr. A. H. Allen), in his report for the last quarter states that, in 614 samples of food and drugs which were examined, the only cases of adulteration of drugs were three samples of sweet spirit of nitre, which contained less than the minimum proportion of ethyl nitrite.

At the annual meeting on Wednesday, October 21, of the National Mineral-water Traders' and Bottlers' Mutual Insurance Company (Limited), Mr. W. Tooke (Leeds), the Secretary, reported that nearly four hundred members of the

trade had joined hands in this mutual insurance, and during the year 421*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* had been paid in claims.

A sensation was caused in New Mills, near Stockport, on October 19, by the collapse of a four-storey building forming a portion of the Salem Chemical-works, carried on by Messrs. G. & E. Higginbottom, chemical-manufacturers. The works consist of several blocks on the banks of the river Kinder. All the buildings are old; the one that collapsed is of considerable historical interest, as being the "new mill" erected 200 years ago by the inhabitants of the four hamlets of Beard, Ollerset, Whittle, and Thornsett for grinding their corn.

Testimonial to Mr. Ransom.

A sub-committee of the Executive Committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference has been appointed to consider the best means of recognising the long and useful work of Mr. Francis Ransom, who has retired from the secretaryship of the Conference. Mr. Ransom acted as one of the secretaries for thirteen years, and his invariable courtesy and painstaking attention to details made him an extremely popular and useful officer. It is suggested that Mr. Ransom be presented with a testimonial accompanied by a list of subscribers without any mention of the sums contributed, as it is felt that the general comprehensiveness of the list is of more importance than the amount collected. Subscriptions should be sent to the hon. treasurer, Mr. J. C. Umney, 50 Southwark Street, London, S.E.

Contracts.

Further contracts have been settled as under:—

Grays and Orsett Joint Hospital Board.—Mr. J. C. Mitchell, pharmaceutical chemist, Grays, for disinfectants for the ensuing year.

Isle of Thanet Board of Guardians.—Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., of London, for drugs to the workhouse, at 16*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*

Isle of Thanet Joint Hospital Board.—Messrs. Horrell & Co., of Broadstairs, to be chemists to the hospital for the ensuing half-year.

Wirral Joint Hospital Board.—Mr. John Fawcett, chemist and druggist, Bebington, for drugs and medical appliances.

At a meeting of the Committee of Management of the Portsmouth Hospital, on October 16, a question was asked as to when the report from the Drug Committee might be expected, as nothing had been heard of it for several months. Dr. Emmett agreed that they ought to have a report from this committee, as it dealt with a very important matter. It was stated that Alderman T. Scott Foster, chemist and druggist, had expressed his intention not to attend any further meetings of that committee, and it was thereupon decided to appoint two additional members.

Sheffield Notes.

The third annual dinner of the present staff and "old boys" of the city analyst's laboratory was held at the King's Arms Hotel on October 16. A company of upwards of thirty sat down, under the chairmanship of the city analyst (Mr. A. H. Allen). Excellent songs and sketches were given.

Doubtless most pharmacists will have heard that Sheffield has a famous football team, known as the "United." After they had gained a notable victory on Saturday last, a small boy, obviously still full of the news, calmly asked a local chemist for "an ounce of United"! A skilful cross-examination convinced the pharmacist that "sweet nitre" was what the young man had been sent for.

The City Council, at their last meeting, appointed Dr. Harold Scurfield, M.D. (at present medical officer of health for Sunderland), as medical officer for Sheffield, at a salary of 700*l.* per annum, on condition that he devotes the whole of his time to the duties of the office and superintends and takes charge of the work of the inspector of nuisances. Thus Sheffield appears to be within measurable distance of having a medical officer of health again—at last.

The local school of medicine was fortunate in securing the services of an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society, in the person of Sir Michael Foster, K.C.B., M.P., for the opening of their session on October 15. In his address Sir Michael said, amongst other things, that medical

studies were year by year increasing in extent, complexity, and difficulty, and it could not help being considered whether the burden was not becoming too great for the student, and whether something might not be thrown on one side. The private practitioner studied mainly diagnosis and therapeutics. That was the curative portion of the profession—the preparation for those who simply had to mend. But for those who were spending their time in preventing disease the centre of medical study was hygiene, and an enlarged knowledge of the constitution of the body. What he was asking for was very nearly a doubling of the medical studies, instead of a reduction; and he saw no serious way out of the difficulty save by a real division of labour. (Hear, hear.) There could be what he might call public and private officers of health, whose duty it should be to prevent disease, whether in the individual or in the mass. Sir Michael afterwards attended the annual dinner of the medical faculty at the Royal Victoria Hotel, where he delivered one of his characteristically happy speeches. Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme was the only other representative of pharmacy present at the dinner.

Drugs Exempted.

At the fortnightly meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board on Saturday, the Children's Committee reported that considerable difficulty had been experienced in securing the making-up of the prescriptions written by the dermatologist for the treatment of the children in consequence of the existence of Standing Order 64, which requires that "No order shall be given to any contractor for periodical supplies for the supply of articles outside his contract upon which the expenditure may reasonably be estimated to exceed 2*l.*, unless sealed tenders are first obtained from the contractor and two others." The committee did not think that the delay occasioned by this procedure, which may in certain cases be a serious matter, should be incurred in connection with the supply of drugs; and, moreover, it could hardly be expected that the visiting medical officer, who did the dispensing at the school, should obtain tenders from other druggists whenever a breach of the standing order would be involved in his not doing so. It appeared to them, therefore, to be eminently desirable that increased facilities should be allowed in connection with the purchase of these goods, and they recommended "That orders for drugs be exempted from the operation of Standing Order No. 64." This was agreed to.

Birmingham Notes.

The *Dart* has an excellent likeness of Mr. W. M. Freeman, who has ascended the hustings as an "Independent." He has gathered a strong force to meet a strong foe.

In 1837, when Mendelssohn first appeared to conduct his "Elijah" in Birmingham, the Musical Festival Committee decided "that Mr. Whateley be requested to provide water and smelling-salts for the gallery."

In reference to a note in this section this week, we are informed that it is Mr. Albert E. Marshall who has opened the pharmacy in Worcester. Mr. Henry H. Marshall is carrying on the business at Moseley as Marshall Brothers.

An interesting course of lectures on fungi has been started at the University by the botany lecturer, Dr. R. Buller, D.Sc. This gentleman studied with Pfeffer, of Munich, whose researches on osmotic pressure are well known to pharmacists.

Mr. Alderman Clayton has been appointed a member of the Dudley Trust. This is a unique institution having for its object the assistance of young tradesmen of good character who are about to start in business. Although the Trust is available for pharmacists, it is not usually applied for by them.

At a meeting of the council of the local Association held on Thursday, October 15, the sessional programme was arranged, and will provide social, scientific, and business meetings throughout the winter months. There was a strong desire on the part of a few of the prominent men to repeat the "At Home" function which was such a success last year at the Edgbaston Rooms, and which resulted in a few guineas being handed to the Benevolent Fund.

The *Birmingham Mail* dilates upon camphor and cod-liver oil, and attempts to answer the question as to why they are

so dear. The *Mail* calls the second item "a soothing decoction," and wails about the famine caused by seals preying on the young cod-fish. The arithmetic as well as the pharmacy is faulty. "Last year," says the local oracle, "the wholesale price was 2*s.* 6*d.* a gallon, now it is fetching (*sic!*) 23*s.* 6*d.*, whereas the retail price for the bottle which last year was 10*½d.*, is now 2*s.* 9*d.* The emulsion, however, is still selling at the old prices, but the explanation is that the amount of oil in the preparation has been reduced in accordance with the advance in price."

At a meeting of the Hertford and Ware Joint Hospital Board on October 17, Mr. Horsey inquired if the Board could not be put on a different footing with regard to the purchase of drugs. London hospitals, he said, obtained special rates, whereas they paid the same as the ordinary retail purchaser, who only bought a hundredth part of what the Board purchased. Surely better arrangements might be made. Some time ago he called attention to the cost of eucalyptus oil, for which they were paying 30*s.*, whereas the best oil could be obtained from London at 18*s.*, and a second quality at 15*s.* The result was that they were now paying less for the oil. It was resolved that the drug question be gone into at the next meeting of the Board.

Grocers and Stamped Medicines.

The following resolution, sent up by the Southampton Grocers' Association, came up for consideration at a meeting of the General Purposes Committee of the Federation of Grocers' Associations of the United Kingdom (representing about a hundred organisations) held at Newport (Monmouthshire) on October 15:

That this Association regrets to see a revival being made of an obsolete law with reference to stamp-duties on medicines, by which it appears that any medicine not sold as a drug pure and simple is liable to stamp-duty, and as a large quantity of simple medicines, pills, powders, lotions, &c., are sold in pennyworths and other small quantities by grocers, to the great advantage of the public in country and working-class districts, the imposition of this duty will cripple this trade and deprive the public of what is now a very great convenience, by compelling them to go to a chemist for these simple medicines. This Association, therefore, whilst appreciating the efforts already made by the Federation, expresses the hope that steps will be taken to represent in the proper quarter the impracticability of taxing penny articles, and urges that an exemption from duty shall be granted in the case of these simple remedies.

It may be mentioned that the Federation Executive has been watching developments in the matter to which the resolution refers for some weeks past.

The Teething-powder.

At Kensington on October 19, Mr. C. Luxmoore Drew opened an inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Horace Childs, aged five months, the son of a licensed victualler. The mother said the child had been fed on Ridge's food and cow's milk. Witness thought the child was teething, as it was flushed, and she gave it half a Stedman's teething-powder, which she bought at Boots' (formerly Day's) Drug-stores in Harrow Road. The directions on the powder said a half was to be given from three to six months old. A few days later she gave the other half of the powder, as the child was again flushed, and had heat-spots. After a restless night, during which sickness and diarrhoea continued, the doctor was called in; but death ensued. Dr. J. T. C. Conry, of 20 Golborne Road, said when called in the baby appeared in great pain and was collapsed. He had made a *post-mortem* examination and found it well nourished, with no mark of injury. There was no sign of teething. The stomach was half-full of milk, and was congested in patches, with some ulcerations. Death was due to collapse from extreme diarrhoea and vomiting. The feeding on Ridge's, which was a farinaceous food, was improper, and might have caused indigestion, but would not set up the amount of congestion that he found. Witness had made a rough test of one of the Stedman's powders, and found mercury, antimony, and sugar. The mercury (probably in the form of calomel) would not cause the condition he described. Antimony in a proper dose would be all right, but it might be that the powder was not properly divided, or not properly mixed, and even then might have a different effect on a child of a

peculiar constitution. In witness's opinion antimony hastened the death. If the powder had not been given, he considered the child would have been alive now. The Coroner said the case was an important one. This powder was a patent or special medicine, which was given broadcast without medical advice. After Dr. Conry's evidence he thought it advisable to have an analysis made of the stomach and contents, and the inquiry was adjourned for that purpose.

Fires.

Messrs. Shadford & Co., chemists, Spalding, sustained serious loss on October 20 by a fire which occurred in their warehouse. The building was gutted and the contents destroyed.

Considerable damage was done by a fire which occurred last week on the premises of Mr. D. Jones, chemist and druggist, College Green, Towy. The outbreak originated in the drug-warehouse.

A Beetle-destroyer.

In the City of London Court on Friday, October 16, before Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., the further hearing of an action by Mr. William Fu'cher, 2 Pleydell Court, Fleet Street, against Mr. J. Jag, manager at Hill & Sons (Limited), Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C., to recover two guineas for destroying blackbeetles and cockroaches at the house of Mr. Adolph Ratto, Maida Vale, was continued. The case was partly heard on August 26 and reported at the time in the columns of the *C. & D.* After hearing evidence and counsel, the Judge said the plaintiff had not shown that the defendant was responsible for his charges, and gave judgment for defendant, with costs.

Goods at Staff Prices.

At North London Police Court on October 21 the trial was resumed of Robert Dibb (27), clerk, Totteham, for alleged thefts from the Crown Perfumery Company, of Sidney Road, Homerton. Frederick William Cooper, a man who has already suffered a month's imprisonment in the second division for participation in thefts of soap and perfumery from the same firm, was called by the prosecution. He said he had packed parcels for the prisoner, and the latter had addressed some to himself and others to Mr. Beavis, who was examined at the last hearing (see *C. & D.*, October 17, page 638). The prisoner had given him (witness) a quantity of tablets of soap and thirty-five bottles of perfumery, which the police found at his house. The showcases, the mirror, and the glass dishes, also found at his house, were given him by Dibb. The cases were lying dirty and neglected in a lumber-room. It was not the custom for people coming to the works to come into the packing-room and ask for bottles of scent. The travellers sometimes had one or two, and no record was kept. He had packed up photograph-frames for Dibb, but had not put the Crown Perfumery Company's label on them or addressed them. Mr. Dibb did this himself. He pleaded guilty at his trial because he had been led away by the manager of the department. He never knew Dibb to buy anything at the "staff sales." A builder and decorator, of Homerton, who occasionally did work for the Crown Perfumery Company, deposed to having paid Dibb 13s. 6d. for the three bottles of perfume. The witness had also purchased damaged soap from Dibb. James Austin Laws, an assistant in the perfumery-department, who conducted the Friday sales, when damaged goods were sold to the employees of the firm, said he had never sold any to Dibb. Mr. Fricker, clerk in charge of the petty-cash book, for the prosecutors deposed that he had no entry of any buttermilk soap having been sold to Dibb or Beavis this year, or of the purchase of three bottles of cran-apple blossom by Dibb; neither was there an entry of the purchase of curd or lotus-lily soap by Dibb or Beavis this year. There were no entries of sales to Dibb on the dates of the charges. Accused was again remanded.

The Week's Poisonings.

The fatalities from poisoning reported during the week number fifteen, three of which were misadventures. Four of the deaths were due to laudanum. These occurred at Sueinton, where the drug was taken by Peter Smart, a compositor; at Lambeth, where William McClinton, a cellar-

man, took an overdose; at Millbridge, Margaret Crossley died from the excessive use of alcohol and laudanum; and a Leeds miner, Owen Owen, committed suicide with laudanum. Two cases of carbolic-acid poisoning are reported, the victims being Mary Joyce, of Spennymoor, and Evan Thomas, of Tonyprefail. A slide-rule maker, named Norman Martin, employed at optical works in South Norwood, died from mercurial poisoning—the mercury being self-administered. Harold Wilson Sly, a Clerkenwell gilder, in a fit of despondency, drank a solution of cyanide of potassium. Mary Fuller, a Lambeth cabdriver's wife, drank a fatal quantity of a neuralgia-liniment, containing belladonna and turpentine. A civil engineer, Sydney Watson, poisoned himself with chloroform at Richmond. Three empty chloroform-bottles were found in his room, and the Coroner (Mr. M. R. Taylor), at the inquest, called attention to the danger attending the sale of poisons outside the schedule. Such bottles as those found in deceased's room could be purchased, he said, by anyone for 1s., and contained poison enough to kill any man. James Thompson, proprietor of the Hexham dye-works and laundry, died from the effects of poisoning with dichromate of potassium. Edward Michael Gill died in the Birmingham General Hospital from the effects of hydrochloric-acid poisoning. A fisherman's child at Kirkley died from phosphorus-poisoning, caused by sucking match-heads. Emily Hammond, wife of the landlord of an inn at Lincoln, died from irritation of the bowels set up by taking colocynth for the purpose of procuring abortion. A Bedminster painter, named Symes, died from perforation of the stomach caused by lead colic. A woman, named Hannah, attempted suicide at Middlesborough this week by drinking a quantity of chloride of lime. The gentleman at Dorking whose death from "overdose of medicine" was reported last week, was Dr. Charles Sturrock (35), formerly of Dunfermline. He took 165 gr. of chloral.

The Epsom Salts Unadulterated.

At the adjourned inquiry held by the Preston Coroner into the circumstances attending the death of George Smith, tobacconist, Fishergate, Preston, who died soon after taking a dose of Epsom salts (see *C. & D.*, October 10, page 601), Dr. H. E. Huntly said the *post-mortem* examination revealed a good deal of fatty deposit on the heart. The deduction he came to from the previous history of the case and the condition of the heart was that death was the result of syncope. There were no traces of irritant poisoning. He examined the remainder of the Epsom salts in the packet from which deceased took his dose, and found them to be what they professed to be. They were not adulterated. He did not suggest there was any form of poisoning whatever. The Coroner remarked that everything seemed to have been cleared up in a most satisfactory manner, and a verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

In connection with this case Mr. Thomas Blezard, wholesale druggist, Lord Street, Preston, writing to the *Lancashire Post*, states that it has come to his knowledge that it is being freely circulated through the town and neighbourhood that Mr. Smith's death was caused through taking a dose of Epsom salts obtained from an Ashton grocer and packed by Mr. Blezard. He points out that at the adjourned inquest the Coroner asked the doctor, "Did you examine the salts?" The doctor replied, "Yes. On Thursday afternoon I examined the remains of the packet of salts, a portion of which deceased is said to have taken on the day of his death. I found that it was what it was represented to be; no adulteration."

Poor-Law Pairs

The Lewisham Guardians have appointed Mr. Montagu G. Smith, infirmary dispenser, to be dispenser at the workhouse, at an additional salary of 20/- per annum. The appointment is subject to the sanction of the Local Government Board.

Dr. Wainman, medical officer at the Hunslet Union Workhouse, has been granted a gratuity of 50/- for dispensing medicines. He objected to do the work unless paid extra for it.

Dr. Downes, medical inspector of the Local Government Board, attended the meeting of the Hackney Guardians last week, with reference to the proposed increase of the scale of salary to medical officers. The Chairman (Mr. J.

Fenton Jones, J.P.) said Dr. Downes had suggested that the Guardians should get some assistance from the other Boards of Guardians in this matter. Mr. Evans thought that if there were many requests for increase that would destroy their object. Dr. Downes explained that the essential difficulty in regard to that matter was the equitable distribution of the Common Poor Fund. The Local Government Board had to regulate these salaries so that no one union should get more than other unions. If any change were to be made, suggestions to that effect should be made by a large number of unions, rather than by a single union. If the Local Government Board were to allow one union a larger share of the fund, other unions would at once complain that they were being treated unfairly. It was not a question whether the cost of education and of living were raised, and for that reason the medical officers should have a larger salary, but of the operation of the Common Poor Fund. If representations were made from other unions, the matter would no doubt receive consideration. The Local Government Board might fix salaries, but it would be better that there should be a general representation in favour of raising salaries. Every argument advanced by the Local Government Board inspector with reference to medical officers and the working of the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund applies equally of course to poor-law dispensers in the metropolis. Let this be an instruction to those interested.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

The following are the results of the recent examinations : *Pharmaceutical Licence Examination*.—L. W. Longmore, P. D. Larkin (M. F. Brennan and E. E. Wolfe), A. C. Loton, T. Beattie, passed. Six candidates were rejected.

Pharmaceutical Assistant Examination.—C. B. Johnston and S. P. Moloney, passed. Two candidates were rejected.

Registered Druggist Examination.—F. P. Gurd, R. Hobson, and Katie McCann, passed. Four candidates were rejected.

Sir George Duffey's Funeral.

Sir George Duffey, whose death we reported last week was buried at Mount Jerome Cemetery, Dublin, on October 16. The Pharmaceutical Society were represented by the President (Mr. Johnston Montgomery, Belfast), the Vice-President (Mr. W. F. Wells) and Mr. Ferrall (Registrar). Amongst those present were Dr. Alexander Gordon, L.P.S.I., James S. Ashe, L.P.S.I., and J. P. O'Farrell, L.P.S.I.

A Chemistry Chair Filled.

The Board of Trinity College, Dublin, have elected Dr. Sydney Young, F.R.S., professor of chemistry in University College, Bristol, to the chair of chemistry vacant by the resignation of Professor Emerson Reynolds. Pharmacists who attended the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Bristol in August last will have pleasant recollections of Professor Sydney Young and congratulate him on his new appointment.

Encouraging Extravagance.

Dr. Gray wrote to the Longford Guardians last week asking for permission to have a number of surgical instruments replated, as it would save a good deal of expense to have this done. The Chairman said they would have to pay the entire cost of repairs, whereas if they bought new instruments half the cost would be recouped. It was decided to defer the matter, pending an estimate of the cost. Dr. McCann sent a long requisition for medical appliances. Mr. Hughes : When they want so much here, they would require a great deal if they were going out to the Boer war. It was decided to procure the articles.

Indifferent as to Empties.

A discussion concerning the return of empties took place at the meeting of the Castlerea Board of Guardians a few

days ago. Dr. Donnellan stated that he had informed the medicine-contractors (Messrs. Boileau & Boyd, Dublin) that under no circumstances would he have anything to do with the return or storage of the empties. If the contractors wanted anyone to become responsible for the return, &c., of the empties he would refer them to the carrier or the dispensary porters, or let them arrange with the Guardians. Mr. Sweeney said when the bottles were empty let the contractors take them away. This was assented to.

"How to Make Dublin Healthy"

was the title of a paper read last week at the Dublin Literary Association by Dr. J. C. McWalter, L.P.S.I., proprietor of Dr. Leonard's pharmacies. Dr. McWalter dwelt on the causes of the high death-rate of Dublin, and ascribed the great infantile mortality to defective nursing mainly. His proposals for the improvement of the public health are : Cleanliness in the home and habits, ventilation of school-rooms, cheap transit for workers and periodical disinfection of trams, erection of suburban cottages for artisans, revised school-hours for children to enable them to get their dinner at home between school-lessons, and the establishment of a consumption hospital.

Avery Scales.

At the meeting of the Newry Board of Guardians on Monday the Clerk reported that some of the medical officers recently ordered from the medicine-contractor scales described in the prescribed list as "Avery's No. 3218." The scales supplied bore the proper number, but the name on them was "J. Garland & Co." (see *C. & D.*, October 17, page 641). He wrote to Messrs. Avery & Co., Birmingham, for an explanation, and they replied that No. 3218 was their second quality counter weighing-machine, and this quality, for the purposes of distinction, was also named "J. Garland & Co." The quality was good enough to enable it to pass the tests of the inspector of weights and measures, but it was not so strong or well-finished as the scales No. 883, which were always marked "Avery." The Guardians considered this condition of things not satisfactory, and they decided that the whole correspondence should be submitted to the Local Government Board.

Is this Dobbs?

At the meeting of the Irish Cattle Traders' Association in Dublin, Mr. Wm. Field, M.P., in the chair, resolutions were received from the Ballinasloe Urban and Rural District Councils protesting against the recent prosecution and conviction of two traders in that town for selling sheep-dip under the Poisons Act, with a request that action be taken with a view to allowing sheep-dip to be sold in future by those shopkeepers who have been retailing it for years. The Ballinasloe Urban Council's resolution contained the following paragraph :

We are firmly convinced that if the sale of sheep-dip is in any way limited and not to be had conveniently, and by those who have been selling it heretofore, small sheep-breeders in particular will find it inconvenient to send long distances for dip and neglect dipping, and the terrible plague of sheep-scab or its contagion will spread and ruin the one source of profit now in this country. Therefore, we feel it our bounden duty, representing a town where the largest sheep-fair in the world is held, to bring this serious matter before the Cattle Traders' Association and the public in general. We may add we never heard of accident or danger in this district, where the dip has been most largely used.

The committee of this Association considered the question one of great importance in view of the usefulness of dipping sheep to prevent scab, and as dipping is not compulsory the feeling was that no one interested in the trade would take any action, even indirectly, making it more difficult to have sheep dipped. On the proposition of Mr. Delaney, seconded by Mr. Grimes, the following resolution was adopted :

That the committee of this Association entirely agrees with the views put forward in the resolutions from the Ballinasloe Urban and Rural Councils, and suggests that the Vice-President, Department of Agriculture, should arrange to have an Order in Council passed, so as to enable the sale of sheep-dip by others than chemists, as heretofore.

The committee was further of opinion that sheep-dipping should be compulsory at stated seasons of the year.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Young Aberdeen Chemists.

The Junior Chemists' dance is to take place at the Bon Accord Hotel on Wednesday, December 16, and a committee has been formed, of which Mr. Alexander Catto, 36 Elmfield Avenue, Kittybrewster, Aberdeen, is secretary.

A Students' Bazaar.

Bazaars, it is well known, are one of the principal industries of Dundee. Above 4,000*l.* was raised by the bazaar held last week on behalf of University Students' Union. The book of the bazaar, entitled "The Meal-poke," was edited by Professor H. Bellysc Baildon and Dr. Cochrane Brist; and the contributors to it included Messrs. J. M. Barrie, Andrew Lang, W. L. Watson, and John Davidson.

Glasgow Notes.

Mr. A. Boyd, who is to lead off on "Pharmacists and the Inland Revenue" at the opening meeting of the local Association, has been a lifelong student of his subject.

The food and drug inspectors have warned several chemists that "syrup of figs" is not an adequate descriptive title for a preparation containing senna, cascara, &c. The epithet "compound" must be used.

Mr. Mollison (President of the Glasgow Chemists' Assistants' Association) has enlightened the interrogative "Chemicus" as to the existence, whereabouts, and subscription-rate of the organisation for which he pines.

The Inland Revenue raid has rapidly developed, and a large number of cases are now pending in Glasgow, the penalties demanded amounting to something like 500*l.* One chemist has been invited to pay up a sum which runs into three figures.

Commenting on a paragraph in a local evening newspaper which recommended the use of cordite for toothache, an old soldier, who has tried it, writes "that a strand of cordite placed in a tooth to cure toothache will produce a headache to which the 'blues' are as 'moonshine unto sunshine or as water unto wine.'"

Fiscalitis has broken out in a new place. An old lady bought a box of pills recently put on the P.A.T.A. list, and the assistant explained that the price had been put up to 1*l.* 1*½d.*, whereupon she said, "I ken hoo that is; it's some mair o' Joe Chamberlain's wark. I hope he'll be sent on his furlough afore he does ony mair harm."

The Don Memorial.

A joint meeting of the Field Club and subscribers to the Don Memorial was held in the Town Hall, Forfar, on October 16. Mr. John Knox (President) was in the chair, and gave an interesting account of the movement to erect a monument to Forfar's self-taught botanist. Recently two gentlemen from Dundee, he said—Mr. Charles Kerr and Mr. Cumming—had called upon him (Mr. Knox) and stated that the committee of the Dundee Conference had managed things so well that they had a surplus of 5*l.*, which they had to devote to some object, and they proposed to allocate it to the Don Memorial. He had also received 5*l.* from the Forfar Field Club, a similar sum from the late Sir Thomas Thornton, and with other subscriptions he had now a total of 105*l.* in his possession. It was resolved to apply to the Town Council for permission to erect the monument in the Reid Park, and a committee was appointed to deal with the matter.

DO YOU KNOW?—THE 1904 CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY is being looked forward to with particular interest by the trade on account of the very valuable information it will contain about the new interpretation of the Medicine-stamp Acts. It will be the most popular DIARY we have ever published. Be sure you get a copy by subscribing to the C. & D. at once.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

A SUGGESTION was made that the English-speaking chemists' assistants in Paris should form a deputation to call on Mr. Atkins during his stay in Paris and thank him for his visit. The idea was carried out, and a deputation waited on Mr. Atkins and Mr. Idris on Sunday evening. There were present representatives of the pharmacies of Roberts, Béral, Hogg, Swann, Delouche, and Nathan, and nice things were said by both the deputation and the recipients.

THE ST.-GERMAIN MURDER is the latest sensational crime of Paris. Aubry, the young fellow whose corpse was found hanging to a tree in the forest, has a brother, Célestin by name, who is a pharmacist's laboratory assistant. He is employed at the Pharmacie Quérin in the Avenue MacMahon, a good-class house in a leading thoroughfare near the Arc de Triomphe, where Anglo-Americans are particularly numerous. He has always believed his brother was murdered, and never accepted the suicide theory which was long accepted.

South African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

Note.—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz. :—

SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.
PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF CAPE COLONY.
NATAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.
TRANSVAAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.
RHODESIA PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.
NORTHERN DISTRICT CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

MR. J. H. YEO, formerly with Messrs. Lennon (Limited), wholesale and retail chemists, Johannesburg, has opened business on his own account at Potchefstroom as chemist and dealer in photographic materials.

MESSRS. P. J. PETERSEN & CO., wholesale chemists, Cape Town, Johannesburg, and Bloemfontein, have purchased the business of Messrs. H. G. Hicks & Co., Oudtshoorn, and will conduct both a wholesale and retail business from that centre.

DURING the seven months ending July 31 the imports of drugs and chemicals into Cape Colony amounted in value to 240,000*l.*, against 247,000*l.* for the corresponding period of 1902. For the same period the imports into the Transvaal were valued at 359,000*l.*, against 210,000*l.* for the seven months of 1902.

THE CHEMIST WINS.—A forty-mile road-walking match between the athletes of Port Elizabeth came off on September 26, the winner being Mr. A. C. Stuart-Norman, who has been with Messrs. C. T. Gardner & Co. (Limited), wholesale chemists and druggists, for the past eighteen months. Mr. Norman is a native of Brighton, England, and was a member of the London Nautilus Swimming Club. He comes of a family of athletes.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Rivers Langton, representing Messrs. Davy, Hill & Co., London, and Messrs. Terry & Sons (Limited), York, left South Africa for Australia on September 21.—Mr. Will A. Peairs, of Chamberlain Medicine Company, Des Moines, Iowa, U.S.A., has arrived in Cape Town from the Far East.—Mr. Rudolph Demuth, consulting chemist, Cape Town, has returned from Europe.—Mr. W. J. Gibbons, secretary to Lennon (Limited), is suffering from an attack of appendicitis. He is to undergo an operation at the Rondebosch Hospital.

JOHANNESBURG JOTTINGS.—A new pharmacy is shortly to be opened by Messrs. Smith, Rive & Co., at the corner of Quartz and Pretoria Streets, Johannesburg. Messrs. Smith, Rive & Co. intend giving up their town business in Kirk Street.—The suburb of Turfontein will soon be able to boast of a pharmacy, one being shortly opened there by Messrs. A. H. Jones & Co., under the style of "The Turfontein Pharmacy."

—Mr. J. C. Koller has recently opened another branch in Maddison Street, Johannesburg. This makes Mr. Koller's third establishment, his other two being situated in different parts of Marshall Street, Jeppestown.—Proposals have recently been made to establish botanic gardens in Johannesburg, on the site of the Hermann-Eckstein or Milner Parks.—Business during the week ending September 26 was more than usually quiet, in a great measure owing to the Jewish New Year holidays. The local Stock Exchange is closed on such occasions.

A TECHNICAL OFFENCE.—At Johannesburg on September 15, Dr. Maurice Palm was charged with practising as a dentist without the necessary licence. It was stated that accused had applied to be registered as a dentist in the Transvaal. He forwarded papers showing that he had received his diploma from the Dental Board of Victoria in 1897. He sent his registration-fee—25*l.*—which was returned. He was proceeded against for practising before applying for the licence. Defendant said he was a qualified dental surgeon of the Western Province of Chicago, and also of Victoria, and produced his diplomas. When he went to the Transvaal he applied to the Colonial Secretary to be registered. His diplomas were then on the way from Melbourne. As he was a duly qualified surgeon and had practised before, he thought it was only a matter of form to apply for a licence. His diplomas arrived on August 28, and he then forwarded them to the Colonial Secretary, together with a draft for 25*l.* in payment of his registration-fee. He had no intention of contravening the proclamation. The Magistrate found that a technical offence had been committed, but remarked that the prosecution did not in any way reflect on Dr. Palm's character, nor would it interfere with his registration as a dental surgeon in the Transvaal. A fine of 10*l.* was imposed.

Marriage.

FIELDING—MCMAHON.—On October 14, at Park Villas, Victoria Road, Cork, by the Rev. Canon D. M'Namara, P.P., St. Finbar's, Patrick J. D. Fielding, F.C.S., pharmaceutical chemist, eldest son of Jeremiah Fielding, St. Joseph's Place, to Hannah M. (Cissie), second daughter of Maurice McMahon.

Deaths.

BURROWS.—On October 21, at "Northbourne," Eton Avenue, Hampstead, Zillah, the beloved wife of Eggleston Burrows, aged thirty-six years. Funeral service at Holy Trinity Church, Clarence Road, Kentish Town, on Friday, October 23, at 12.30. Interment at Marylebone Cemetery, Finchley.

COATES—At York, on September 24, Mr. Henry Coates, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-two.

KNAPMAN.—On October 20, at 59 Heathland Road, Stamford Hill, N., Louisa (*née* Ferry), wife of Mr. John William Knapman, librarian to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Aged fifty-six years.

SMITH.—At Liverpool, on October 10, Mr. William Vernon Smith, chemist and druggist, formerly of Toxteth Park, aged sixty-seven.

SHARPLES.—At 6 Avenham Lane, Preston, on October 19, Mr. George Sharples, pharmaceutical chemist, aged eighty-four. Mr. Sharples was Preston's oldest tradesman, and was possibly the oldest retail chemist actually in business in the country. Sparely built, yet extremely active, the deceased gentleman was one of the most familiar figures in the town in which he had traded for over sixty years. Mr. Sharples was born at Ribbleton Lodge, Preston, in 1819, and was educated at the Preston Grammar School. He was apprenticed in 1833 to Thomas Copeland, a Quaker chemist

carrying on business at 7 Fishergate, Preston. After acting as an assistant in Manchester and Liverpool, he returned to Preston, and bought Mr. Copeland's business in 1843. Mr. Sharples had the first telephone exchange in Preston, which he sold to the Lancashire and Cheshire and the National Companies. He erected the first electric arc-lights seen in Preston for the Guild of 1882. He did a large business in scientific and electrical apparatus, this branch being managed by his son, Mr. C. H. Sharples, F.C.S., who died in 1890. After his son's death the manufacturing part of the business was given up, but the shop still remains the principal dépôt in the district for scientific and physical apparatus, medical and surgical instruments and sundries. Mr.

Sharples went to business regularly twice a day till quite recently, his last visit being on September 13. He was a Conservative in politics, but never took any active part in public affairs. In his chatty moments he would tell old-world stories of happenings in the earlier years of the last century: of men in the stocks, of cock-fighting, badger-baiting, and so forth. He remembered the names of the old coaches, their guards, and their drivers, and knew personally many of the men whose names still appear in the titles of the older wholesale houses. Mr. Sharples leaves a widow, two daughters, and four sons, one of whom is Dr. Sharples, of Lostock Hall.

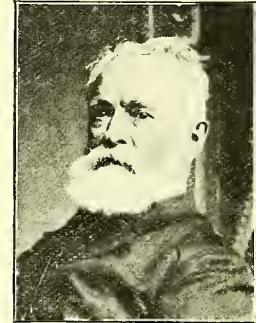
STEVENSON.—At 132 Bruntsfield Place, Edinburgh, on October 13, of apoplexy, Mr. Robert Stevenson, chemist, aged thirty-seven.

TALLERMAN.—At the Langham Hotel, Portland Place, W., on October 17, Mr. Lewis A. Tallerman, aged fifty-eight, who was the promoter of the Tallerman hot-air system of treating rheumatism and similar disorders.

WHITFIELD.—At Weaste, Manchester, on September 22, Mr. Charles Whittfield, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-two.

ZIPPERER.—Dr. Zipperer, one of the German chemists who took a prominent part in the Pharmacy Section of the International Congress of Applied Chemistry, died very suddenly in Darmstadt on October 19, from the effects of an apoplectic seizure which he had in the street. Dr. Zipperer was a man in the prime of life, and was the head of the scientific literary department of the firm of E. Merck, Darmstadt. He was an exceptionally well-read man, with a rich knowledge of *materia medica* and *hotany*; and when his chief, Dr. E. A. Merck, was appointed President of the Pharmacy Section of the Congress, he called in Dr. Zipperer as one of the recording secretaries. In that capacity he took a note of the discussions, and arranged the Section's transactions for publication.

GERMAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES.—In a despatch just received by the Board of Trade, the British Consul-General at Hamburg states that while there is no doubt that the remarkable development of the chemical industries in Germany is in a certain degree due to a judiciously arranged Customs tariff, the thorough training afforded by the many excellent State-aided educational establishments and the constant attention to the progress of chemical and physical science all over the world on the part of the technical staffs of German chemical factories, combined with a thorough business knowledge on the part of the commercial managers, have had an important share in placing the German chemical industry in its present predominant position. It appears that only in very few cases has the rate of dividend paid by sixty-one prominent works during the past three years declined, and, on the whole, the return has been comparatively high; thus the average rate for the sixty-one factories mentioned for 1902 was 8*1/2* per cent., while in the case of twenty-four factories it exceeded 10 per cent.



Winter Session.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Chemists' Association.

THE annual meeting, commencing the eighth Session of this Association, was held in the Hôtel Métropole on October 14, Mr. G. F. Merson (President) in the chair. There were about thirty members present. The minutes of the last annual meeting having been disposed of, Messrs. T. Wilkinson, M. J. McArthur, Chalmers, and A. Stewardson were elected members.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

The SECRETARY then read his report for the year. It showed that interest in the Association is on the increase, and that the useful work accomplished is of very considerable value to the members. A record number of meetings was held, yet the average attendance was the highest yet attained—viz., over forty-five per meeting. The membership stands at 106, after writing off the names of those in arrears.

The TREASURER's report showed a small deficit, accounted for by several items of extraordinary expenditure during the year. The moneys collected amounted to about 50*l.*, including 3*l.* 5*s.* for the Benevolent-fund of the Pharmaceutical Society, and about 2*l.* for the Chemists' Defence-fund.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Atkins), who for over three years has so ably carried out the secretarial duties of the Association. The other officials were also thanked for their services.

THE LATE MR. PROCTOR.

On the motion of Mr. G. F. MERSON, it was unanimously resolved to record on the minutes of the Association the loss sustained through the death of Barnard Simpson Proctor, and to transmit through the Secretary a letter of sympathy to Mrs. Proctor and family. Mr. Merson said he had been privileged to count himself a personal friend of Mr. Proctor's, and he felt the Association and pharmacy in general had suffered a great loss by the sad event. The following

OFFICE-BEARERS

were elected for the current year: President, George Foggan; Vice-Presidents, G. F. Merson, T. Maltby Clague, Robert Wright, Charles Ridley, F. R. Dudderidge, F. Gilderdale; Treasurer, William Kerse; Auditors, George Whitehead and Ed. Dean; Council, William Atkins (Newcastle), Hedley Pattinson (Whitley Bay), J. S. Hill (Newcastle), R. Cubey (Blaydon), W. Buckley (North Shields), J. J. Dacre (Newcastle), J. Low (Chester-le-Street), J. Gibson (North Shields); Hon. Secretary, William Pescod (Heaton).

THE LATE ST CONCESSION.

Correspondence included a telegram from the Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST to the effect that further concessions had been granted by the Board of Inland Revenue in the matter of "labelling"—(applause)—and the Secretary was instructed to write to the Editor, expressing the satisfaction of the meeting and at the same time thanking him for his courtesy in sending word so promptly.

The newly-elected PRESIDENT then briefly addressed the meeting. Touching upon the benefit each and all of the members derived from Association-meetings, he went on to say that THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST's formulas and collection of "known, admitted, and approved remedies" was a first-rate idea.

THE C.O.D. SCHEME

of the Postmaster-General, he remarked, would be of great benefit to chemists. In his Indian experience, he said, the scheme of collecting cash on delivery for medicines was taken advantage of by chemists to the extent of many thousands of rupees annually.

B.P.C. topics were touched upon and various items suggested for inclusion in the syllabus of the Winter Session. Referring to the late Mr. B. S. Proctor, Mr. FOGGAN said he attended his pharmacy classes thirty-three years ago and had still a vivid recollection of the unique style of lecture and experiment of the deceased gentleman. A

favourite maxim to his pharmacy-class was: "Nothing is beneath your dignity except what is dishonourable."

Mr. George Foggan, of Bedlington, the new President of this Association, is familiar to those who attend the B.P.C. meetings. He served his apprenticeship with the late Henry Bowman Brady, Newcastle, and finished in 1872. He studied at Bloomsbury Square and South London School of Pharmacy, and passed the Minor and Apothecaries' Hall examinations in 1876. He was about two years in Messrs. Savory & Moore's Chapel Street establishment; thereafter, in 1876, he entered the service of Messrs. Bathgate & Co., Calcutta, and managed that firm's Park Street branch for four years. Returning to England, he purchased, in his native town of Bedlington, the retail business of the late John Newcastle, and has since held the leading position in the drug-trade in that district. Mr. Foggan finds recreation in photography, cycling, &c., and is a regular follower of a pack of otter-hounds which hunts the local waters. He is an enthusiastic Mason and a staunch Churchman. In the former capacity he has held several offices, and is at present P.P.G.S.B. of Provincial Grand Lodge of Northumberland, and is J.W. of the Burdon Lodge of Mark Master Masons of Northumberland and Durham. He takes a keen and active interest in public affairs.



MR. G. FOGGAN.

Leicester Chemists' Association.

A GENERAL meeting of this Association took place at Winn's Oriental Café, Leicester, on October 15. There was a good attendance, the President (Mr. G. J. B. Woolley) being in the chair. Among others present were Messrs. Rowe, Young, Young, jun., Goodess, Clear, Marfitt, Martin, Neale, Hearnshaw, Sturges, Tedd, Good, Thirlby, Thatcher, E. B. Ward, Blockley, and Harrison. Several matters of local interest were brought forward for discussion, and satisfactorily disposed of. A long discussion then took place on the Patent-medicine Stamp Act, and the general opinion seemed to be that the proposed new regulations should be met in a reasonable manner, and that they would eventually be to the definite advantage of the qualified chemist. Messages of regret for absence were received from Messrs. Hampton and Hurd.

Lincoln Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Coffee Palace, Lincoln, on Thursday, October 15, the President (Mr. Battle) in the chair. There were also present Messrs. Hill, J. C. M. Battle, Wark, Elmitt, Shuttleworth, Watson, Dixon, Birkbeck. The minutes of the last meeting were confirmed. The items under discussion varied from "The Cultivation of the 'Northern' Star variety of Potatoes" to "Ailment-named Medicines." General approval was felt at the action Mr. Owbridge had taken in protecting his lung-tonic, and at his efforts to enforce the agreement, but it was thought it would have simplified matters had he joined the P.A.T.A.

The SECRETARY read a few notes he had made dealing with the question of ailment-named medicines, bringing his former remarks more up to date. The general feeling was that the question had recently become clearer and more workable. The different ways by which the requirements may be met were fully discussed, and the majority of the meeting favoured the method of stating the active ingredients on the label. An assortment of labels showing how this might be done was handed round.

The suggestion that the Association form a Buying Committee met with general approval, and was discussed in a very free manner. Two schemes were submitted to the meeting, and it was thought it would be better to have the matter discussed by a smaller committee, which was accordingly appointed, the members being Messrs. Elmitt, Watson, Dixon, and Birkbeck, who were asked to report at the next meeting.

North Staffs Chemists' Association.

THE first meeting of this Association for the winter session was held on October 15, at the Roebuck Hotel, Stoke-on-Trent, Mr. J. Averill, J.P. (President), occupying the chair. There were also present Messrs. T. C. Cornwell, Vice-President (Hanley), Weston Poole, Treasurer (Newcastle-under-Lyme), Edmund Jones, Hon. Secretary (Hanley), W. Marson (Stafford), C. A. Morrison (Newcastle), J. B. Blades (Leek), J. D. Melling (Tunstall), F. Adams (Stone), W. B. Allison (Stone), A. Ferale (Burslem), A. F. Bottomley (Hanley), and F. C. Burrell (Hanley).

EARLY-CLOSING.

After the reading of the minutes, the HON. SECRETARY (Mr. Edmund Jones) reported that he had received a communication from the North Staffs Traders' Association with reference to the holding of a conference on the question of the early-closing of shops, and shop-life generally and asking the North Staffs Chemists' Association to send delegates to the meeting.

It was unanimously decided to appoint Mr. T. C. Cornwell (Vice-President), Mr. Edmund Jones (Hon. Secretary), and Mr. Morrison (Newcastle) as delegates.

The CHAIRMAN, referring to this proposed conference, expressed the hope that one outcome of it would be some diminution of the hours of labour in the drug-trade. (Hear, hear.)

The PRESIDENT then referred to the death of Mr. Jenkins, and the illness of Mr. Bremridge and Mr. Hankinson (Uttoxeter). On the President's suggestion, a vote of condolence was unanimously passed with the family of the late Mr. Jenkins.

PHARMACEUTICAL MATTERS.

Reference was then made to the Pharmacy Bill which is to be introduced during the coming Session of Parliament, with a new clause added to meet the wishes of the medical profession. Mr. Tocher's scheme for the reconstitution of the Pharmaceutical Council, by territorial representation, is a scheme which requires some consideration, and it will form the subject of discussion at a future meeting. If territorial representation was brought about, it would be, he took it, something on the lines of parliamentary elections. Whether it would be necessary to increase the number of representatives he did not know, but he thought that, with territorial representation, they would secure a member who would be more intimately connected with the wants of the particular district than at the present time, when the election took a haphazard sort of form.

EXAMINATION FAILURES.

The President, proceeding, said they must all regret the large number of failures in the Minor examinations. He was an advocate of the division of the Minor examinations, as he believed it would be a great benefit all round. The student in that case would have more time to prepare for his first examination, and he would be more likely to thoroughly master his subject. There must be some very good reason for this large number of failures, and if a candidate had two chances of passing he thought the number of failures would be considerably reduced. The President then passed on to the question of

MEDICINE-STAMP DUTY.

The new reading will no doubt, he said, cause some inconvenience to chemists, but the advantages to be gained will, to some extent, compensate for the disadvantages. He invited discussion.

Mr. BLADES (Leek) declared that the new reading was turning chemists into mere machines. He wanted to know what action they must take with regard to their present labels—must they be sacrificed right off? If that was the case it would mean a serious expenditure to some people who did a large trade. They did not, he felt sure, wish to evade the Act, but to do what was right.

Mr. EDMUND JONES thought the altered regulations would in the long run be for the good of the general body of chemists in this country. They had no doubt seen the report of some of the wholesalers in Lancashire and Yorkshire combining, and they threatened to fight on the question of the 1*l.* pills

and powders, which had so large a sale in the industrial centres of the country. He saw no harm at all in publishing the formulae if the chemists would arrange to have a uniform price in regard to these things. Personally, he was not at all sorry to see greater restrictions placed upon the sales of medicines; they knew that, especially in industrial centres like North Staffordshire, Birmingham, Lancashire, and Yorkshire, chemists' businesses were hampered by the large sales taking place in grocers' shops, hucksters, and oilshops. It was not an uncommon thing for people to come with an eggcup or empty ginger-beer bottle to some of the places he had mentioned for an ounce of cough-mixture or bowel-complaint mixture. No label was stuck upon these jars or bottles; but when bought of a chemist and druggist, medicines would be properly labelled, and the public were largely protected. He would like to know how the Inland Revenue would deal with 1-lb. bottles of cough-mixture and infants' preservative. Would they require that the bottle be stamped with a 3*d.* or 6*d.* stamp, and would they allow the shopkeeper to sell three-pennyworth in a bottle? On the Minor examinations question he had always thought that a candidate would get up half his subjects better than all at once, and if that was allowed they would get better results. It had been hinted that it was a question of guineas.

Mr. BLADES (Leek): It is well known in the colleges that that is one of the reasons.

Mr. JONES (continuing) said he did not believe that. He thought the examiners were a body of honourable men, who would not think of "plucking" a man for the sake of getting a second or third fee.

Mr. WESTON POOLE thought the new stamp regulations would be beneficial to chemists generally speaking, because it would give them a more professional standing. He thought those who had cultivated the 1*d.* trade had lowered the business. It was a great pity that for so many years they had done such a thing; they ought to have educated the public in the opposite direction—to have educated them to go to qualified men, and not run to street-corner shops for pennyworths of pills on cards.

Mr. T. C. CORNWELL said he would like the points raised at that meeting to be emphasised by a letter from the North Staffs Chemists' Association to the Inland Revenue authorities asking them for a specific declaration. He thought it would be some relief for them to know exactly how they stood. It would be wise to start in moderation in interpreting this Act. In cases where shops were three or four miles away from a chemist's, surely people who wanted a little opening-medicine might be allowed to get it.

After a little further discussion, the first meeting terminated.

Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association.

THE annual meeting was held at the Bull Hotel, Cambridge, on Friday evening, October 16. Mr. A. S. Campkin presided.

STAMPED MEDICINES.

The HON. SECRETARY (Mr. B. Sidney Campkin) reviewed the Association's work during the past year, specially mentioning what had been done regarding the Pharmacy Bill. As to medicine stamp-duty, it was hoped that before long a meeting would be called to discuss the position of chemists.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that he communicated with the Secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society, calling the attention of the Council to unsatisfactory conditions in the Inland Revenue regulations, and suggesting that the Council should take the matter into their serious consideration. He received a reply that his letter, with others, would come before the Council at their next meeting, with an assurance that any action on the part of the Inland Revenue would receive the attention of the Council. It was expected, continued the Chairman, that there would be some considerable modifications before December 31, and that the Inland Revenue authorities would see the inutility of enforcing any regulations with respect to patent medicines. If they did, it would probably place them in a somewhat unfortunate position in the case of any prosecution, because the interpretation that would be placed upon the regulations by Magistrates, viewing them from an equitable and commonsense point of view, would hardly command the sympathetic

consideration at the hands of those who administered the law that might be expected. In addition to that, it would have the effect of bringing a good deal of unpopularity upon the Government itself. It affected the most numerous portion of the community, and was not a local matter in any sense, but one they would have to make a national question. If chemists generally were alive to the position, and brought sufficient influence to bear upon their local members, and upon the public who elected those members, the question might be considered in a very different light from that in which it had hitherto been regarded.

OTHER BUSINESS.

Mr. ERNEST PECK, who subsequently succeeded Mr. A. S. Campkin as President of the Cambridge Association, reported an interview he had with Sir John Gorst, in the presence of Sir Michael Foster, with regard to the Pharmacy Bill and other matters. Sir Michael Foster expressed the opinion that the Bill was good, and ought to be supported.

Mr. C. S. ADDISON remarked that if every Pharmaceutical Association took the same personal interest in legislative matters as the Cambridge Association did, the influence of chemists generally upon Parliament would be far greater than it was at the present time.

Referring to the medicine stamp-duty, the CHAIRMAN said it remained to be seen whether the people generally would not be so discontented with the whole thing that they would make some very strong representations on the subject.

Election of officers and votes of thanks for past services concluded the meeting.

School of Pharmacy Students' Association.

THE first general meeting was held at 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., on Friday, October 16, for the purpose of electing officers for the coming session, Mr. R. R. Bennett in the chair. The following were unanimously elected: President and Treasurer, Professor H. G. Greenish (Dean); Vice-President, Mr. J. Stuart Hills; Hon. Secretaries, Mr. J. M. Treneer and Mr. R. M. Esam; Committee (nine nominations, six elected), Miss Hooper, Mr. V. C. Hewlett, Mr. F. G. C. Walker, Mr. L. J. Morson, Mr. C. H. Welton, and Mr. P. S. Gaubert. The CHAIRMAN announced that the first sessional meeting will be held on November 6, at which Mr. Harold Wilson, of the University College Hospital, will give the inaugural address. The Chairman having been thanked, the meeting adjourned.

Irish Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held on October 19 at 73 Harcourt Street, Dublin, the President (Mr. Edgar B. Aplin) in the chair. The HON. SECRETARY (Mr. R. G. Creed) read the minutes of the last meeting, which were adopted. The CHAIRMAN said, so great was the demand for tickets for the approaching smoking-concert in the Gresham Hotel on October 30, that one hundred additional tickets at 1s. each had to be procured from the printers, making the number in circulation between three hundred and four hundred. One establishment alone had purchased 25s. worth of tickets, and this was a fair sample of the manner in which the concert was welcomed. The DEPUTY-REGISTRAR reported the receipt of an application from a co. Waterford pharmacist for an assistant, who need not necessarily be a licentiate, at a salary of 80*l.* a year. The PRESIDENT said this showed that the provincial men had a favourable eye on the Association.

The preparation of a syllabus for the ensuing winter's session was entrusted to the HON. SECRETARY, who invited papers on chemical and pharmaceutical interest from the members. The PRESIDENT said Dr. Charles, F.R.C.S., had promised to deliver a lecture, and it was hoped that similar help would be given by such gentlemen as Dr. Walsh and Professor Tichborne.

The PRESIDENT said he was in favour of the Association offering prizes for the best essay on any subject of chemical or pharmaceutical interest—say, books of the value of 15*s.* for the first prize and 10*s.* for the second best. In this way he hoped to develop the latent talent of some of the members

and induce them to come forward with their ideas on men and things in their chosen calling.

Hull Chemists' Trade Association.

A WELL-ATTENDED meeting was held on Tuesday evening, October 20, at Percy's York Hotel. Amongst members present were chemists from Hessle, Beverley, and Withernsea. Mr. H. E. Brown was voted to the chair. The evening was chiefly devoted to the discussion of rules, which, after a full debate, were adopted. Those of general interest are as follows:

Conditions of membership: (a) Open to qualified chemists only; (b) annual subscription, 2*s.* 6*d.*; (c) the purchase of at least 5*l.* worth of some saleable proprietary article, to be decided upon in full meeting; (d) subscription to the P.A.T.A. to be duly paid.

Chairman to be elected at each meeting; the chairman of one meeting to be vice-chairman of the next.

Where prices are complicated with carriage and packages, the invoices, receipts, &c., to be placed in the hands of the officers, and prices fixed in full meeting, in the first instance.

All transactions between members to be for prompt cash.

Quotations were submitted for little liver-pills and Blaud's pills, but the buying of these was deferred for the present. Quotations for mercurials were submitted, and members filled in their requirements. Doan's pills were discussed; but it was decided to discourage the sale of these, as also Carter's and Williams's pink pills, because of their being sold in Hull at cost, and sometimes under, without check from the proprietors. The illegal sale of quinine-wine by grocers and others was also discussed, and it was decided that steps be taken to put a stop to the present unsatisfactory condition of things in this respect. The following resolution was most heartily and unanimously carried: "That we offer to Messrs. Owbridge our congratulations on their venture in protecting the price of lung-tonic." In addition to the above business, several private transactions in the disposal of surplus stock took place between various members. The next meeting was fixed for Tuesday, November 3.

West Riding Federation.

THE annual meeting of the West Riding Federation of Chemists' Associations was held on Tuesday, October 20, at the Royal Hotel, Bradford. The President (Mr. Walshaw) occupied the chair, and delegates from the Bradford, Barnsley, Dewsbury, and Huddersfield Associations were present. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Broadhead, Mr. WALKER, of Dewsbury, acted as secretary, and presented a balance-sheet showing that there was a sum of 2*l.* 1*s.* standing to the credit of the Federation.

Officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President, Mr. Pollard (Wakefield); Vice-Presidents, Mr. Rigby (Barnsley) and Alderman Dunn (Bradford); Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Broadhead (Dewsbury).

A letter from Mr. Broadhead was read commenting upon some points in the rules which appeared to him to be ambiguous; and a sub-committee consisting of the President, Vice-Presidents, and Secretary was appointed to make a revision of the rules and convey its suggestions to the next meeting of the Federation.

After the close of this meeting most of the visiting delegates remained, on the invitation of the Bradford Association, to take part in a special private meeting of that Association for the purpose of discussing the question of the medicine stamp-duty.

Nottingham Chemists' Association.

THE opening meeting of the session was held at Calvert's Café, Long Row, Nottingham, on Wednesday evening, October 21, Mr. Richard Fitzhugh, J.P., in the chair. The PRESIDENT referred to the illness of one of their members—Mr. Beilby, and a resolution expressing the hope that he would be speedily recovered, was passed. A discussion on the new interpretation of the

MEDICINE-STAMP ACTS was opened by Mr. F. R. SERGEANT, who gave a résumé of early legislation on the subject, pointing out that it was not

the intention of legislators of George III.'s day to tax the duly-apprenticed chemist and druggist. He then spoke of the long abeyance of the exemption enacted on their behalf, and its resuscitation by Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, explaining what it means, and some of the methods by which chemists may take advantage of it. Mr. GILL said, if the Pharmacy Acts had been framed in the spirit in which the Medicine-stamp Acts had been framed, it would be very much better for the public and themselves. He thought it was very desirable that no simple drug should be sold under a fancy name. Mr. EBERLIN considered that chemists should be permitted to sell simple drugs without a stamp being attached, and he thought they had got such ground that the privilege would be granted them. Mr. BOLTON suggested that chemists should carry out the new interpretations in the spirit in which the Inland Revenue authorities had treated them. Mr. Sergeant was thanked.

The following new members were elected: Mr. Wm. Clay (member), Mr. J. B. Williamson and Mr. W. J. Scattergood (associate members).

Western Chemists' Association.

The first meeting of the session of this Association was held at the Norfolk Hotel, Paddington, on October 21. Mr. J. W. Bowen, the retiring President, in the chair. There were about twenty members present.

The TREASURER (Mr. H. Cracknell) submitted the balance-sheet, from which it appeared that the Association started the year with a balance in hand of 7s. 8d., which, with subscriptions received amounting to 12s. 7s. 6d., made a total income of 12s. 15s. 2d. They have, however, managed to spend this, with the exception of 2s. 13s. 1d., which is carried forward to the present session. Mr. MARSH, as one of the auditors, suggested that the cost of the room for the smoking-concert should properly be charged to the entertainment fund, and not to the general account. It was pointed out that both funds came from the same source, and that in any case a meeting of the Association would have been held the same month, and it was decided not to alter the method of drawing up the balance-sheet.

THE NEW COMMITTEE.

The HON. SECRETARY (Mr. W. J. I. Philp) stated that Mr. Edmund White had been nominated to serve on the committee, and as Mr. Warren had expressed a wish to retire, Mr. White would replace him. The committee for the present session consists of Messrs. J. W. Bowen, F. A. Rogers, H. Cracknell, A. J. B. Cooper, W. F. Gulliver, J. F. Harrington, J. Hick, R. H. Jones, Ed. White, A. G. Worsley, and W. J. I. Philp. Messrs. Marsh and Robinson were re-elected as auditors.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

Mr. J. W. BOWEN said it was customary for the retiring President to make a few remarks upon the work of the previous session. He wished to thank the members, and the Secretary in particular, for their help in making his way smooth for him. At the commencement of the session Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones had sought their help in regard to the Drug-trade Appeal Fund. As the Association, from its constitution, could not do anything as an Association, it had been left for individual members to take action, and he believed many members had subscribed liberally. The Association had sent delegates to the P.A.T.A. Conference, which had been a great success. In February Mr. R. H. Jones had read a paper on "Perfunctory Formalities," and had drawn some much-needed attention to the unsatisfactory state of the pupilage of the pharmaceutical student. In March had appeared the report of the Poisons Committee. They had all been waiting for some developments of this, but the Privy Council had not yet shown its hand. When it did so, the various local chemists' associations would doubtless have something to say. Mr. Bowen also referred to the decision in the case of *Farmer v. Glyn-Jones*, which he thought would have a very far-reaching effect upon the former practice of pharmacists, and the upsetting of cherished traditions. The editors of the trade journals had rendered valuable assistance to the trade in this respect. The Pharmacy Bill had received an addition, in the shape of a clause which, he thought, would have the approval of the medical profession and veterinary surgeons. He regretted that there had been a

falling-off in the attendance, and hoped this defect would be remedied during the coming session.

Mr. CRACKNELL, in proposing a vote of thanks to the President, expressed the hope that Mr. Bowen would again occupy the presidential chair. If the attendance had not been up to the average it was no reflection upon Mr. Bowen. He could not have filled the office in a better manner.

Mr. MARSH seconded and Mr. ROGERS supported the vote, which was unanimously carried.

Mr. E. WHITE said that with regard to Mr. R. H. Jones's paper on "Perfunctory Formalities," he knew that the Pharmaceutical Society were giving the matter their attention.

Mr. BOWEN having replied, the public proceedings terminated.

Chemists' and Druggists' Society, Ireland.

THE Committee of this Society met at 10 Garfield Chambers, Royal Avenue, on October 21, Mr. John McConkey in the chair.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

Law and Parliamentary Committee.—Sir James Haslett, M.P., S. Gibson, J. McConkey, J. D. Carse, W. J. Busby, S. Acheson, J. Brown, J. Frackelton, and the Hon. Secretary.

Musical and Entertainment Committee.—Messrs. W. J. Gibson, W. J. Busby, S. Acheson, A. R. Hogg, S. Suffern, Edgar Kee, and J. Brown. Mr. John Frackelton to act as convener.

ANNUAL SMOKING-CONCERT.

It was decided to hold this on Thursday, November 19. All members are to be invited free.

REMOVAL FROM THE REGISTER.

Mr. BROWN asked if it was in accord with the Pharmacy Act that names of druggists and others should be struck off by the Council and only restored on payment of a guinea fee.

Considerable discussion took place, and it was generally considered that it was a great hardship to strike off the names, especially as those concerned had received no notice.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that a deputation should wait on Mr. Montgomery, the new President, in reference to this matter.

Messrs. Busby, Acheson, and Rankin were entrusted with this duty.

THE LOCAL PRESIDENT.

The CHAIRMAN said he was sure they were all pleased, and the trade of Belfast generally was honoured in the election of Mr. Johnston Montgomery to the high position of President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. It would be the means of bringing the north into closer relation with those in power in Dublin. He hoped that when the Chemists' and Druggists' Society had any matter concerning druggists to bring before the Council, Mr. Montgomery would be willing to forward matters.

Glasgow Pharmaceutical Association.

THE syllabus for the present session comprises the following items:

- October 29.—"Pharmacists and the Inland Revenue," Mr. A. Boyd; "Note on Chinese Pills," Mr. T. Maben.
- November 19.—"Preparation of Suppositories by the Cold Process: A Demonstration," Mr. J. Leckie; "Practical Methods of Urine analysis," Mr. J. Crombie.
- December 17.—"Territorial Representation," Mr. J. F. Tocher, Peterhead.
- January 21.—"The Pharmacist as Food Specialist," Mr. J. P. Gilmour; "The Valuation of Drugs," Mr. T. Maben.
- February 10.—"The Pharmacist as Optician," Mr. R. Tocher.
- March 17.—"The Pharmacist as Photographic dealer," Mr. H. P. Arthur.
- April 21.—"The Preparation of Vaccines and Serums," Mr. T. Maben.

RUFISQUE, situated south of the bay formed by the Cape Verde peninsula, is the chief outlet for the export of groundnuts from Senegal, the annual shipments of which have attained the substantial figure of some fifty thousand tons. It possesses extensive depots for the storage of this product, the bulk of which is used in the manufacture of the nut oil of commerce.

Dealings in Patents.

AT the Worship Street Police Court on October 16, before Mr. Haden Corser, James Lloyd Davies (37), chemist and druggist, trading as Thomas & Co., the drug-stores, 411 Mare Street, Hackney, N.E., Arthur Levy (61), a general dealer, of Homerton, and William Fordham, otherwise Peake (57), a combmaker, of Hackney, were charged on remand with being concerned together in feloniously receiving, since June last, 595 boxes of Dr. Scott's liver-pills and Beecham's pills and 360 vials of Carter's little liver-pills, value 50*l.*, the property of the Co-operative Wholesale Society (Limited), Leman Street, Whitechapel, E.

Detective-Sergeant Samuel Lee deposed to going with two other officers to 411 Mare Street, Hackney, where they saw Davies. They told him they had called to inquire about certain Beecham's pills, and must search the shop and stock. They found some pills, and Davies then said, "It is all I have got." They afterwards discovered some Dr. Scott's pills, and Davies said, "I've had those in stock more than eighteen months." By request Davies produced his cheque-book, and witness pointed to seven counterfoils made out to Peake (Fordham), totalling 82*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* These, Davies admitted, were for pills, but he had bought nothing from Peake since August 31. In consequence of what witness was told by a person named Streeting, witness said to Davies, "There are some Beecham's pills in your possession that never left the manufacturers until September 1." He replied, "I know nothing about that." Witness then said, "Have you had any pills from Peake (Fordham) since August and paid him cash?" and he replied, "I have never paid in cash for anything—only by cheque." When Fordham was arrested he said that he sold Thomas (Davies) the last lot of pills a fortnight before. He also said he had seen Levy, who told him "his friend could not get any more of the pills." When witness went to arrest Levy, the latter said he got a lot of Beecham's pills for Fordham to sell from a man for a debt. He (Levy) did not know the man's address or his name, "but he thought it was Wilkinson." A box of Beecham's pills was found at Levy's house, a large quantity of jewellery, and 92*l.* 17*s.* 3*4d.* in money. The police had seized the money and jewellery, but at present had not made any charge in respect to it. Fordham, when arrested, said he sold the pills to Mr. Davies at a commission of 5 per cent. from Levy, and he said he got them from Levy. He also told witness that the prices paid by Mr. Davies were 8*s.* 6*d.* a dozen for Beecham's pills, and 17*s.* 6*d.* a dozen for Williams's pink pills. He believed Mr. Davies had been at 411 Mare Street eight years, and that the business of Thomas & Co. was of about seventy years' standing. Mr. Davies told witness that Peake (Fordham) lived at 31 Valentine Road, South Hackney, and sent his shop boy with witness to that address to try and identify Peake, but he could not be found at that address. On October 8 Davies sent the boy again with witness to another address, and the lad then identified Fordham as Peake. The same afternoon witness asked Davies to come to Hackney Police Station, and on his arrival arrested him. Mr. Davies told him he paid 9*s.* 6*d.* a dozen for Dr. Scott's pills.

Mr. Freke Palmer (who defended Davies): Did he not tell you that he had advertised these pills?

Witness: No; we told him we had seen his advertisement in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of May 16 last. The advertisement started, "Over-stocked," and referred to proprietary articles. He did not know by any documentary proof what prices Mr. Davies paid for the pills. The figures so far mentioned were the figures of the prisoners.

Corroborative evidence was given by Detective-Inspector Thomas Divall, the officer in charge of the case for the police, who deposed to going to Davies's premises with the other officers and taking possession of the 595 boxes of patent pills of various kinds and also 360 vials, found in different parts of the shop, of Carter's little liver-pills.

Mr. Freke Palmer complained that the witness was not giving evidence but reading a long written-out story; and as Inspector Divall had to admit that the account was not written out until two hours after he left the shop, the Magistrate said the officer could refer to his notes only to refresh his mind.

Continuing, Inspector Divall said that Davies tried to bribe him, making two attempts to force coins into his

pocket. Before leaving, witness asked Davies if the 595 boxes and 360 vials were all the pills he had, and Davies said "Yes;" but the next day another officer found a quantity of Dr. Scott's pills. The prisoner, Mr. Davies, was arrested on October 8. Witness had no search-warrant when he searched the premises. As a police-officer he had the right to search without a warrant if he had reason to believe that stolen property was there. Whether he was right or wrong he would take the full responsibility for his action, and considered the prisoner's present position justified his conduct.

Mr. Freke Palmer: He denies the money-incident. How much do you suggest he offered?

Witness: I do not know, but he took it from the till and I could hear it rattle.

Mr. Freke Palmer: Can you swear it was not pills? (Laughter.)

William Carter, entering-clerk in the employ of Messrs. Lamberts (Limited), the proprietors of Dr. Scott's liver-pills, produced an order received from the Co-operative Wholesale Society (Limited), dated January 15, 1903. That order was executed by four packages being sent, containing a gross of boxes in each package. Each box would be packed in green paper with a number on it corresponding with the number inside the box. These numbers were never repeated, so that any box with either of those numbers on must be part of that consignment to the Co-operative Wholesale Society (Limited). Witness could swear that the boxes produced in court were part of that consignment. A second order for four gross, on April 23, was sent and also numbered, and these he again identified as the boxes in court. A third order, on May 5, was also identified in court. They had used those numbers and that system for eight years and they never repeated a number, so that those numbers could not have been on any other consignment that had ever left their premises either before or since.

Mr. Whipple (for Fordham): We have heard that Mr. Davies said he gave 9*s.* 6*d.* a dozen for your pills—what is your price?

Witness: Ten shillings a dozen.

Mr. Whipple: And to what extent is your trade?

Witness: We sell, speaking roughly, 40 gross a week.

Mr. Freke Palmer pointed out that the invoice of the witness's firm to the Co-operative Wholesale Society gave 5-per-cent. discount, which would reduce the 10*s.* to 9*s.* 6*d.*, the price mentioned by the police as paid by Davies, his client, yet the police were suggesting sales under price.

Mr. Keeble, who prosecuted, said his learned friend was overlooking the fact that Davies said he paid the 9*s.* 6*d.* but gave no proof, and for all the police knew, the price might have been anything under that sum.

Further evidence of the identification of the pills found having been given, the prisoners were remanded until October 24.

Recent Wills.

BURTON.—Mr. William Burton, of Horndon, Walthamstow, and of William Burton & Sons, drysalters, extract-of-indigo manufacturers, &c., 2 Green Street, Bethnal Green, E., who died on July 19, aged eighty-one, has left a gross estate of 37,969*l.* 9*s.*, including net personality valued at 37,778*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*

CALDERWOOD.—Mr. John Calderwood, of Gowanea, Spencer Park, Wandsworth Common, managing director of Price's Patent Candle Company (Limited), of 31 Threadneedle Street, and of the Belmont House Works, Battersea, who died on August 20, has left estate valued at 22,379*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* gross, with 20,776*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* in net personality.

RAE.—The deed of trust disposition and settlement of Mr. Alex. Rae, younger, of Banff, chemist and druggist, who died on June 3, is dated December 21, 1897, and his estate has been valued by his widow, Mrs. Margaret A. Allan Rae, at 4,257*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*, of which 2,874*l.* is invested in English companies, and 665*l.* in stocks of Scottish banks.

ROBINSON.—The late Ald. B. Robinson, chemist, of Pendleton, Salford, left property of the gross value of 12,244*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* Probate has been granted to Mr. Edward Herbert Robinson, son, Mrs. E. Driffield, niece, and Mr. John Flower, of Manchester, who have sworn the net personality at 8,679*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

Carriage of Carboys.—In the City of London Court on Friday, October 16, before Assistant Registrar Tatt-rish, Mr. Robert Reitmayer, trading as Reitmayer & Co., Rangoon Street, E.C., sued Messrs. C. Fardell & Sons, carriers, 121 Brook Street, Radcliff, to recover 47. 1s. 3d., the value of two carboys containing 2 cwt. 2 qrs. of glacial acetic acid, at 32s. per cwt, entrusted to the defendants for carriage by them as common carriers. Mr. T. H. Aldous appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. Strouts for the defendants. It appeared that the defendants were entrusted with seven carboys of acetic acid, the goods in the first place being taken from Poplar and conveyed to South Hackney. The carman who tendered the goods in the first instance gave evidence to the effect that when the goods were offered to the consignee he said they were frozen, and he was ordered to take them back again to the plaintiff. He accordingly brought the acetic acid back to the yard, and the seven carboys were left all that night and until five o'clock the next day in a covered van in the yard. On the following day, December 17, another carman of defendants took the carboys and presented the order to the Victoria Wharf. On reaching the wharf he noticed that one of the carboys was leaking, and when the acetic acid was tendered to the consignee only five were taken out of the seven, the leaking one being refused. The seventh carboy burst as it was being removed from the van. The question for the Court to decide devolved upon a legal point as to the liability of carriers in the circumstances. Mr. Aldous pointed out that a common carrier of goods is in the nature of an insurer, his warranty being to safely and securely carry and deliver. Accordingly, it was a part of the carrier's contract, implied by law, that the carriage or vessel in which he offered to carry the goods at the time of commencing the journey should be fit for the purpose. It was not material whether in clearing the goods he was guilty of negligence or not, for the warranty to safely carry and deliver was broken merely by his not conveying or not delivering the goods entrusted to him. At common law, therefore, he was not excused or discharged in case of the losing or injury of the goods entrusted to him, unless such loss or injury was caused immediately "by the act of God," as it was called, or "the King's enemies." The carrier was liable at common law even if he were robbed, or although the goods might have been destroyed by accidental fire, or be wrongfully seized by third persons. The condition that the carrier should not be liable "for damage or breakage" only exempted him from liability from leakage or breakage which was the result of accident, and not where it was caused by the negligence or want of care. It was perfectly well understood that if a parcel was delivered to a carrier to be carried it was his duty to ask such questions about it as might be necessary; and if he asked any question, and if there was no fraud to give the case a false complexion, he was bound to carry the parcel as it was. The carrier might limit his responsibility by receiving the goods, subject to certain conditions, or in any other manner by making a special contract with the customer. After full evidence the Assistant Registrar pointed out to Mr. Strouts that the law was absolutely against him, and he had no option but to find for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with costs.

Starting a Spectacle-agency.—In the City of London Court, on October 20, before Judge Rentoul, K.C., an action was brought by Messrs. Ellis & Co., opticians, 45 Finsbury Pavement, E.C., against Mr. Frank Blower, Kidderminster, to recover the sum of 87. 19s. for spectacles sold and delivered in the usual course of business. Mr. Abrahams deposed to having taken the order for the goods from the defendant and that they were delivered in the usual way. In cross examination he admitted that it was his duty to go about the country on behalf of the plaintiffs establishing spectacle agencies, and he worked on commission. He called on defendant and ultimately succeeded in persuading the defendant to start a spectacle-agency, and the defendant gave an order for a certain number of spectacles to be supplied to him, it being understood that the defendant was willing to receive by way of a loan an apparatus for testing the sight and a show case containing spectacles. Defendant's counsel said no order was given, and the defendant's signature had been obtained to the plaintiffs' order without defendant knowing what he was signing for. The defendant thought he was signing his name and address to enable the plaintiffs to send him a show case of their goods, so all if he could. The defendant simply signed it to become an agent, on the terms that it was to cost him nothing. The defendant did not accept the spectacles for which he was being sued, for as soon as they were delivered he sent them back. Mr. Abrahams said he quite realised that the defendant, as a hairdresser, had no experience of an optician's business, and consequently he explained everything to him. In the ordinary course, the defendant would be able to supply customers with spectacles he bought and for which he was now being sued;

if, however, other glasses were wanted, the defendant was provided with the means of testing the eyesight and could send the order to them, when the goods would be forwarded in due course. Mr. Blower gave his version of the transaction, saying that after much persistence on the part of Abrahams he signed something in the plaintiffs' book, but he understood that he was signing in order that he might become an agent for the plaintiffs, and not with a view of purchasing any of their goods. When they sent him nearly 9*l.* worth of glasses he wrote and told the plaintiffs he was not in a position to take such things and not prepared to buy them. Then he sent them all back to the plaintiffs. Mrs. Blower, who said she was in the shop at the time the interview with Abrahams took place, corroborated her husband's statement. Her view was that the goods had been forced on to them by a trick. Judge Rentoul said the written order was, perhaps, a little confusing, but at the same time there was no price and no amount mentioned, in the document. Having regard to all the circumstances, he thought the document which was written by the traveler was compatible with the defendant's story in the case, and therefore there would be judgment for him, with costs.

Pharmacy Act, 1868.

A SHERIFF-SUBSTITUTE AND MR. J. R. HILL.

AT the Sheriff Court House, Hamilton, on Saturday, October 17, before Sheriff-Substitute A. D. S. Thomson, Samuel Cassells, ironmonger, 8 Barn Street, Strathaven, was charged at the instance of the Pharmaceutical Society with having on July 24 kept open shop for the sale of poisons and sold a packet of Ness & Co.'s poisonous powder-dip to William Forgie in contravention of Section 17 of the Act, having (1) failed to label the packet with his name and address as the seller; (2) sold it to a person unknown and not introduced; (3) failed to make an entry of the sale in a poison-book; and (4) failed to take the signature of the purchaser. Mr. P. Morison, jun., S.S.C. Edin., prosecuted on behalf of the Registrar of the Society, and in the absence of Mr. Dobbs, solicitor, Worcester, Secretary of the Traders in Poisons Protection Association, the defender was represented by Mr. W. T. Hay, writer, Hamilton. Defender pleaded not guilty.

Mr. J. Rutherford Hill gave evidence as to accompanying Mr. Forgie to defender's shop on July 24, and seeing packets of Ness's poisonous powder-dip and tins of fluid dips offered for sale in the shop. There was a chemist and druggist's shop about fifty yards from that of the accused. Forgie went into the shop and purchased a packet of the powder-dip, and witness took possession of it and dated and initialled it. Witness entered the shop immediately after Forgie and saw him served with the dip by Cassells, who made no remark in handing the packet, except that he drew attention to the word "Poison" at the end. None of the provisions of the section were complied with, except that the packet was labelled with the name of the article and the word "Poison." Witness purchased two boxes of tacks from Cassells, and on the wrapper in which the boxes were supplied there was an advertisement of Ness & Co.'s sheep-dip. The packet which Forgie bought had been in witness's possession since. On September 17 he and his assistant, Mr. Joseph Tait, analysed a portion of the contents of the package. It contained about 25 per cent. of arsenic. There were about 2 lbs. of dip in the packet, and there would be nearly 7*1*/*4* oz. of arsenic. Two grains was a fatal dose of arsenic. They tried to get a solution of arsenic from a portion of the packet. (Produced.) It was a colourless, tasteless, odourless solution saturated with arsenic, and was obtained by simply shaking up with water, allowing the powder to subside, and pouring off the solution. In the event of the article being used for an improper purpose there was nothing to enable the authorities to trace the source of the purchase of the poison. Witness also produced the *Strathaven Illustrated Almanac*, 1903, in which accused advertised that he was the sole agent of Ness & Co.'s sheep-dip.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hay, witness said it was his duty to investigate complaints.

Mr. Hay: Who made the complaint in this instance?

Mr. Morison: I object to that. I am here in the capacity of a public prosecutor.

Mr. Hay: Not a public prosecutor.

Mr. Morison: I beg pardon; it is entirely contrary to public policy that anything supplied to me as Registrar should be made public in court.

The Sheriff-Substitute : You have authority to investigate complaints, surely it is quite in order to ask from whom the complaint emanated.

Mr. Hay : I doubt very much if there was a complaint. We have had these cases here before with some very curious revelations.

Mr. Morison : I submit that it is entirely against public policy to disclose the name of the informant of the person charged with the administration of this Act. It is the very same thing as if a person were to ask the fiscal who gave information in the charge. The whole policy of the Statute is the safety of the public, and it has been held by the High Court recently that, under Section 17, the proper person to prosecute is the Registrar of the Society. I have never yet had it sustained in any Court that the source of the Registrar's information should be given. It serves no good purpose. The accused is either guilty or not guilty. It merely suggests "extraordinary revelations," as my friend has called them.

The Sheriff-Substitute held that the question should be answered, and asked the witness who made the complaint about Mr. Cassels—the allegation that he was keeping open shop.

The Witness : I decline to answer.

The Sheriff-Substitute : You must obey the order of the Court.

The Witness : My Lord, I cannot.

The Sheriff-Substitute (sharply) : Mr. Hill, you must answer.

The Witness : I am not prepared to answer.

The Sheriff-Substitute : Your evidence cannot be used unless you answer that question. We cannot have two judges as to the evidence. If it is wrong it can be remedied elsewhere, but there can be only one judge as to the competency of the evidence.

The Witness : With the utmost deference, my Lord—

The Sheriff-Substitute (with emphasis) : I will not argue with you. You have got to answer that question, Mr. Hill. Do you decline to answer?

The Witness : Yes, my Lord.

A pause, during which the Sheriff bit his lip.

Mr. Hay : I ask no other question.

The Sheriff-Substitute : If you refuse to be cross-examined as a prosecutor here, I cannot allow this prosecution to go on. (To Mr. Hay) What motion do you make?

Mr. Hay : I ask your Lordship to dismiss the accused.

Mr. Morison : My motion is to hear my case first.

The Sheriff-Substitute : I shall certainly hear no more while a witness refuses to answer a question allowed by the Court. He is not going to set himself up as to what is competent and not competent.

Mr. Morison explained that Mr. Hill served as assistant registrar, and he had no doubt was acting in the exercise of what he considered his duty as the public prosecutor. He (Mr. Morison) had nothing to do with that. He wished his Lordship to hear the remainder of the case.

The Sheriff-Substitute : A leading witness refuses to be cross-examined.

Mr. Morison : He refuses to answer one question.

The Sheriff-Substitute : I hold that is sufficient.

Mr. Morison : I only say I am ready to tender the remainder of my case. I can say no more.

The Sheriff-Substitute (writing and reading) : In respect that Mr. Hill, the leading witness for the prosecution, refuses to answer a question in cross-examination which the Court holds to be a competent and pertinent question, finds the accused not guilty.

Mr. Morison : Might I make a suggestion? Would it not be proper and fair to minute the question which the witness declined to answer?

The Sheriff-Substitute : Do you think this man is to be found guilty upon evidence which has not been tested by cross-examination? I do not care who he is. He refuses to be cross-examined.

Mr. Morison : I cannot do anything with regard to what Mr. Hill feels to be his duty in representing the Registrar, but if a minute is framed it certainly ought to go in what was the question he refused to answer.

The Sheriff-Substitute asked Mr. Hay to repeat his question, which the Sheriff-Substitute wrote down, and then his Lordship continued writing: "Question objected to; objection

repelled. Question repeated, witness declines to answer." I simply cannot convict the accused upon evidence that has not been tested by cross-examination.

Mr. Morison : Will your Lordship also minute that I have offered to lead the remainder of my evidence?

The Sheriff-Substitute consented, and added that there was no evidence before him to lead him to convict.

At Mr. Morison's request his Lordship agreed to state a case to the Justiciary Appeal Court.

THE BALLIKINRAIN CASE.

ALEXANDER CROSS & SONS (LIMITED), 19 Hope Street, Glasgow, have stated a case on appeal to the First Division of the Court of Session against a decision by Sheriff-Substitute Davidson. The decision had reference to an action tried in Glasgow Sheriff Court on June 1 last, in which the appellants were tried at the instance of Mr. Richard Bremridge for an offence against the Pharmacy Acts by selling in their shop a bottle of Ballikinrain ant-destroyer to Donald Matheson Gordon which contained a quantity of arsenic. The case has been taken to the First Division instead of to the High Court of Justiciary under a recent decision under which it was held that a limited company cannot be criminally prosecuted. The option gives the appellants the opportunity, should they think proper, of appealing to the House of Lords from the Inner House, whereas a decision in the Justiciary Appeal Court is final. In the stated case the Sheriff mentioned among the leading facts found proved after hearing evidence were that a bottle of Ballikinrain ant-destroyer was sold to the party named; that it contained 511 gr. of arsenic; that the name and address of the seller did not appear on the bottle, but that on the seal affixed to the cork were the letters "Cross, Glas. gow"; and that no evidence was led to show that Mr. Bremridge was the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society, or that he had given authority for the prosecution of the appellants. He convicted the appellants of the offence charged in respect that the person to whom they sold the poison was a person unknown to them, and was not introduced by any person known to them, and he imposed a penalty of 5*l.*, with 3*l.* expenses. The questions of law for the opinion of the First Division are—

(1) Has the Registrar appointed under the Pharmacy Acts a title or interest to prosecute for the offence or offences alleged in the complaint?

(2) Should the complaint have been dismissed in respect that no evidence was submitted that (a) Richard Bremridge, described as the prosecutor, is the Registrar as aforesaid, or (b) that he had given authority to prosecute the appellants for the offence in question?

The Judges of the First Division have ordered intimation of the stated case and answers within eight days.

THE SALE OF SHEEP-DIP.

ON October 13, at Ayr, before Sheriff Campbell, David McMaster, ironmonger, Girvan, was charged at the instance of the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society with keeping open shop for the sale of poisons, and with selling a packet of Cooper's sheep-dip powder, in contravention of Section 17 of the Act. It was stated for the prosecution that the case had been adjourned from September 11 at the request of the defendant. Since then arrangements had been made to the satisfaction of the prosecutor that the offence would not be repeated. The respondent and the other ironmongers in Girvan had bound themselves to discontinue the sale of poisonous sheep dips. The case was withdrawn.

THE REGISTRAR'S AUTHORITY TO PROSECUTE.

AT the Leeds County Court on Wednesday, October 21, before Judge Greenhow, James Pickup, 25 York Road, Leeds, was sued by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society for 5*l.*, a penalty under Section 15, for selling Winslow's sooth-ing-syrup, he not being registered. Mr. Stephen Peckover appeared for the Society, and Mr. Clifford Dunn represented the defendant.

Mr. Harry Moon, clerk to the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society, produced the certificate of authority from the Registrar.

Mr. Dunn took objection to the certificate, and held that for each action brought under this section there must be a

separate authority from the Registrar. He pointed out that the certificate gave the names of a number of persons against whom proceedings were to be taken, and said that in the first place the authority must be proved, and after that had been done the document should state precisely what James Pickup was to be sued for. There were several kinds of offences under the Pharmacy Act of 1868, and this document made no distinction between these offences.

His Honour said that the section seemed to him to confer the authority upon the Registrar.

Mr. Dunn referred to Section 12 of the Pharmacy Act of 1852, and held that it had to be proved that the authority there referred to had been given in the particular case under consideration. The section said that the Court must have the authority of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, and that authority must be given to the Registrar. Mr. Moon was not the Registrar, and there was no evidence that Mr. Richard Bremridge was the Registrar. He was entitled to call for proofs of the appointment of Mr. Bremridge if he was the Registrar. Apart from the merits of the case, on which he had a perfectly good defence, he was entitled to ask for proof that the Society, in administering an Act which gave them such power, had observed every requirement strictly.

His Honour: What you say is that they must prove that Mr. Bremridge is the Registrar.

Mr. Dunn: Exactly.

Mr. Peckover said the authority showed on the face of it that Mr. Bremridge was the Registrar, and the wording of the Act was that the penalty might be recovered by the Registrar to be appointed under the Act.

His Honour: The point at the moment is as to how it is proved absolutely that Mr. Bremridge is the Registrar. I am inclined to agree with you that if you prove who is the Registrar he is the person to bring the action, but the controlling point is how it is shown for certain that he is the Registrar.

Mr. Peckover: I suppose Mr. Moon can give that evidence. What further evidence can possibly be given than that.

Mr. Moon then proceeded to state—in answer to questions by Mr. Dunn—that he was present at a meeting of the Council in 1834, when Mr. Bremridge was appointed Registrar, and the resolution appointing him was reduced to writing. He could not produce that resolution.

Mr. Dunn objected that the evidence was insufficient.

Mr. Peckover replied that the appointment was conferred by the voting, which was unanimous. So soon as the resolution was passed Mr. Bremridge was in actual fact the Registrar. There was no appointment in writing.

His Honour: Is no document of appointment made out and delivered to Mr. Bremridge?

Mr. Moon: No, sir. Witness added, in reply to Mr. Dunn, that no paper was drawn up and delivered to Mr. Bremridge confirming his appointment as Registrar.

Mr. Dunn submitted that if Mr. Bremridge is the Registrar he must have authority from the Council to bring actions.

His Honour: I think the general authority would be sufficient. This is a general authority, dated June 3, 1903. Was it for all offences which might be committed?

Mr. Dunn: This unfortunate man has been taken to the Town Hall and prosecuted there by this Society, and I say that that authority was to deal with that offence.

Mr. Peckover: We say it is a general authority to proceed against Pickup for any offence which he has committed or may commit.

His Honour: Either offences which are existent at the time or offences which may crop up afterwards?

Mr. Peckover: Yes.

His Honour: This can hardly be an authority to prosecute Pickup for offences which have not yet been committed.

Mr. Peckover: The procedure of the Society is that when there is proof of offences against a certain man these matters are brought before the Council, and the Registrar gets the authority of the Council to proceed, and after this we make in every case a second journey to the man's premises, to see whether the particular case which has been reported is a solitary instance or not, and in the majority of cases we find that there is a second offence committed, and proceed against him for both, and we consider this authority a general authority against the man who is named.

His Honour: The question is whether the Registrar gave a general running authority to bring proceedings against this man Pickup whenever he might commit offences.

Mr. Peckover: That is it, your Honour.

Mr. Dunn: You surely have no right to assume that the man will offend.

His Honour: I cannot help thinking that a fresh authority is required to prosecute for this offence. Surely in common sense the authority was given by Mr. Bremridge to prosecute Pickup for the past offence, and not for a problematical one. He cannot give authority to prosecute a person until that person has made himself liable to prosecution. I should strongly object to any authority to prosecute me until I had committed an offence. I had better consider this point during the adjournment.

Mr. Peckover: What we say, your Honour, is that the proceedings were authorised to be instituted against Pickup, and that the procedure which he had taken is the ordinary procedure in cases where the offence is recurring, and that is to proceed against them for both offences.

His Honour: But at the time when this authority was given Pickup had not committed this offence.

Mr. Peckover: He had not, your Honour.

Mr. Dunn: You see that it was on June 8 that, according to your contention, he was to be liable to a penalty of 5*l.*, which penalty might be recovered by the Registrar, in the name and by the authority of the Society, and therefore you have not got any authority to recover that 5*l.* There could not be an authority to prosecute a person until he had committed an offence.

An adjournment was then made for luncheon; and, upon resuming, his Honour asked Mr. Peckover if he had anything else to say.

Mr. Peckover said that he could only repeat that what had now been done was entirely in accordance with the usual practice of the Society, and the authority had invariably been taken on previous occasions in the way in which it was now presented.

His Honour: I should think that the Society would give a general authority to prosecute all offenders; but it seems that this is a particular authority.

Mr. Peckover: It is intended to be a general authority so far as these particular defendants are concerned.

His Honour: I am inclined to think that the intention of the authority was to cover such penalties as might in future be incurred; but you make it impossible to interpret it in that way by applying it to particular people.

Mr. Peckover: But that does not make it any less general in regard to these particular people.

His Honour: I think the limitation of the people to be prosecuted carries with it also the limitation that the authority is for the particular offences.

Mr. Peckover: What I suggest is that if it is competent for the Society to give a general authority to take proceedings against all persons who render themselves liable to penalties under this Act, there is no reason why they should not so take proceedings against particular persons if they render themselves liable.

His Honour: That is quite likely; but I do not think it is expressed or implied in this document. What is implied in this document seems to me to be that certain persons who are named are to be prosecuted for past offences.

Mr. Peckover: I do not want to take up your Honour's time unduly.

His Honour: This is a nonsuit, with costs.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

CREAM OF TARTAR.

AT Bournemouth on October 16, Alfred Thrift, grocer, was summoned for selling cream of tartar which on analysis showed over 12 per cent. of impurities, whereas the standard only allowed 2½ per cent. The defendant put in an invoice from the Liverpool Chemical Company, stating that the article sent him was of 98-per-cent. purity, and called evidence that no change had been made in it on his premises. The Bench dismissed the case.

AT the same court William Bolton, 24 Cromwell Road, Pokesdown, was summoned for a similar sale of cream of tartar. For the prosecution it was stated that in both cases

no moral culpability was alleged, and it was perhaps an accident that Mr. Bolton was not able to prove a warranty. The analysis showed adulteration of 10 per cent. of sulphate of calcium. Defendant purchased the article from Messrs. Gibbons & Co., Bristol, for 93-per-cent. cream of tartar, but on looking at his invoice he found he had not a warranty. The defendant, however, who was defended by Mr. A. E. Francis Francis, further urged that "commercial" cream of tartar was the usual household preparation as compared with the specially purified drug. Mr. Waterfall, analytical chemist, of Bristol, stated that the article sold was a good sample of "commercial" cream of tartar. The Bench convicted, and ordered the defendant to pay the costs—20s. 6d. At the same time they expressed the opinion that he was not aware that the article sold was not of the quality he believed it to be.

CAMPHORATED OIL.

AT Wellingborough on October 16, the Ecton Industrial Co-operative Society (Limited) were fined 5/- and 6/- costs for selling adulterated camphorated oil. For the defence it was urged that the camphorated oil in question had been purchased from a chemist to be sold by retail. During the heating of the oil the camphor had evaporated, and the society were not morally responsible for what had occurred. The inspector said the analyst's report showed that the oil was 33 per cent. deficient in camphor.

SALICYLIC ACID IN JAM.

THOMAS CHANDLEY, a Stockport grocer, appealed before Sir Horatio Lloyd and other Magistrates, at the Knutsford Quarter Sessions, on Monday, against a decision by the Stockport Magistrates, who had convicted him for selling jam containing 2·6 gr. of salicylic acid per lb., used as a preservative. Mr. W. Thompson (public analyst), Professor Delépine (Manchester), and Dr. M. Young (medical officer of health) said the acid was unnecessary, and might, with some constitutions, prove injurious to health. The Court dismissed the appeal, with costs.

Merchandise-marks Acts.

CARBONATE OF MAGNESIA SOLD AS "PURE MAGNESIA."

AT WOLVERHAMPTON Police Court on October 16, before the Stipendiary Magistrate (Mr. N. C. A. Neville), Charles Lumley, wholesale druggist and confectioner, 134 Coleman Street, was summoned for selling as magnesia an article which was found to be carbonate of magnesia.

Mr. G. F. Allwood, inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, said the defendant was not a qualified chemist, but he supplied small shops with drugs. One of the shops he had supplied was that of Mrs. Lizzie Bevan, 121 Sweetman Street. On August 28 he (Mr. Allwood) called at Mrs. Bevan's shop and saw several packets for sale labelled "Pure Magnesia." He bought some and submitted a sample to Mr. E. W. T. Jones, the Borough Analyst, who certified that it was carbonate of magnesia, and contained only 39·2 per cent. of pure magnesia. Mr. Allwood added that when he spoke to the defendant about labelling the packets "Pure Magnesia," he replied that that was "simply a trade dodge," and that they all did such things in trade. He had, however, been advised to label the packets "Carbonate of Magnesia," and had done so. Defendant also told Mr. Allwood that he did not manufacture the magnesia, but bought it and packed it.

Mrs. Bevan, of 121 Sweetman Street, Wolverhampton, said she purchased from the defendant certain articles. Amongst other things she was supplied on May 1 with 1½ doz. of magnesia. The box arrived labelled "Pure Magnesia." Afterwards, the defendant's brother-in-law brought round some labels containing the words "Carbonate of Magnesia," and these were placed on the boxes.

Mr. E. W. T. Jones said he had analysed a sample of the carbonate of magnesia, and found it contained only 39·2 per cent. of pure magnesia. It would cost about 7s. a lb.

In reply to Mr. Haslam, solicitor, who defended, witness said that the carbonate of magnesia was not magnesia any more than Epsom salts was.

The defendant was called, and stated that he had had no intention to deceive. He was advised a year ago by a chemist that the article could not be labelled "Pure Mag-

nesia," and he started labelling it "Carbonate of Magnesia." He gave instructions to his servant to do that, and he thought it had been done. He had only been able to trace one card of packets which had not been so labelled, in addition to the one supplied to Mrs. Bevan.

Relying to Mr. Allwood, the defendant said he never had sold pure magnesia.

The Stipendiary said this was a case, to use the mildest term, of gross neglect. Here was a man who, apparently, knew nothing about chemistry, selling what was labelled "Magnesia, Warranted Pure; Manufactured by C. Lumley." It was thus stated to be magnesia when it was not magnesia; to be pure when it was not pure; and it was also not manufactured by C. Lumley. If a man conducted business in that style, got labels printed that were absolutely untrue, and broke an Act of Parliament, he must expect to be heavily fined. It was absolutely absurd that men who knew nothing about the important business of chemistry should go and tell a tissue of untruths by these advertisement cards. He would be fined 5/-, and 1/- 7s. 6d. costs.

County Court Case.

SUING THE LOCUM.

AT WATFORD on October 19, Dr. George H. Butler, of Wealdstone, sued a medical man who acted as *locum-tenens* to recover damages for neglect of duty between August 4 and 17. It was alleged that while the plaintiff was away on his holidays, the *locum-tenens* broke professional etiquette by smoking in the streets while visiting, refused to see patients after eight o'clock, and was remiss in attending confinements. The defendant denied neglect, and said he was called to his sick mother.

Judgment was given for plaintiff; damages 5/- and costs.

ACCOUNTANT'S CLAIM.

ON October 16, at the Hull County Court, an application was made to his Honour Judge Raikes, K.C., by Messrs. Carlill, Burkinshaw & Ferguson, chartered accountants, Parliament Street, Hull, for the admission of their proof in the matter of Messrs. Allison, Johnson & Foster (Limited), who formerly carried on the business of wholesale druggists in Blanket Row, Hull. The proof was for the accountancy work done and services rendered to the company in connection with liquidation. In 1899 Mr. Burkinshaw was retained as auditor for the company, and acted for the company in his professional capacity until he was restrained from dealing with the assets of the company by an order of Mr. Justice Farwell on July 25, 1902. Mr. Burkinshaw claimed 165/- for the work he had done up to that date. Mr. H. S. Cautley (for the Official Receiver and liquidator) said the work done for the Official Receiver—50/-—had been paid for, and the whole of the present claim was for work done as liquidator when Mr. Burkinshaw was not liquidator. After a lengthy hearing Judge Raikes said the opinion of the High Court was that the proceedings of the plaintiff were bad *ab initio*. In these circumstances he did not see how plaintiff could make out any title to the claim because his appointment was invalid altogether, and he must look to the people who employed him.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re GEORGE VALENTINE CHAPMAN LAST, 78 Tithebarn Street, late 80 Holt Road, Liverpool, Chemist.—At Liverpool, on October 15, this debtor appeared for public examination upon accounts showing unsecured liabilities amounting to 471s. 14s. 11d., and assets estimated by the debtor to realise 40/- In the result the examination was ordered to be concluded.

Re WALTER CHARLES LANGEBOURNE, 285 Hedon Road, 12 Gordon Street, and 23 Prince's Road, Hull, Chemist and Druggist.—The public examination of this debtor was held at the Hull Bankruptcy Court on October 19, when the liabilities were stated to be 399s. 8d., with assets 52s. 7s. 11d. Debtor attributed his failure to bad trade and insufficient capital to carry on business at three shops. The examination was closed.

Re WILLIAM ALFRED DAVIS, Measham, Leicestershire, Chemist.—This debtor appeared to undergo public examination at the Burton-on-Trent County Court on October 14. He attributed

his failure to loss of trade through Captain Robinson's factory being burned down. He was previously a chemist's assistant, and had saved 125*l.*, with which he commenced business. He had kept no cash-book. He was aware of his position a year ago, and admitted he had traded with this knowledge up to the time he filed his petition. He had borrowed 20*l.* from a Leicester money-lender, for which he was charged 10*l.* interest—he signed a promissory note for 30*l.*, to be paid back at 5*l.* a month. The examination was concluded.

Re GEORGE THOMAS KNIGHT, of Tynewydd Terrace, Newbridge, formerly of Castle Street, Caerphilly, Chemist.—This debtor came up for his public examination at Newport on October 15. In answer to the Official Receiver, he stated that he first commenced business on his own account at Caerphilly nine years ago with a borrowed capital of 10*l.* Four years afterwards he sold the business for 250*l.*, and subsequently opened a shop at Newbridge with a capital of 100*l.*, obtained from the bank on the security of his father's guarantee. His father discharged that liability about three years ago. Debtor attributed his failure to bad trade, stating that for three years his average takings were only 4*l.* per week. He estimated his gross profits at 2*l.* per week, while his trade-expenses amounted to 1*l.* 6*l.* 6*d.*, leaving a net balance of 3*l.* 6*d.* He drew from the business 30*s.* per week for household expenses. His gross liabilities amounted to 332*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, while the deficiency is 328*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* At present he was acting as a chemist's assistant at Halesowen, near Birmingham. The examination was closed.

Deed of Arrangement.

Perfect, Elbert George, 72 Craven Park Road, Harlesden, chemist. Trustee, Albert Willmott, 14 Old Jewry Chambers, E.C., C.A. Dated, October 9; filed, October 15. Secured creditors, 10*l.* Liabilities unsecured, 372*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; estimated net assets, 263*l.* The following are creditors :

	£ s. d.
Camwal (Limited), London	20 0 0
Davy, Hill & Co., London	19 0 0
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, London	16 0 0
Manton, S., & Sons, London	20 0 0
Mcgessons & Co. (Limited), London	11 0 0
Sanger & Sons, London	45 0 0
Samuel, C., London	27 0 0
Wright, Layman & Umney (Limited), London	23 0 0
Rates	11 0 0

Partly Secured Creditors.

Lynn, —, Maidenhead	35 0 0
Trym, —	(about) 86 0 0

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Haresceugh, B. B., and Turner, W., under the style of B. B. Haresceugh & Co., Leeds, manufacturing chemists.

Wintle, T. C., Wintle, O. A., Wintle, A. J., and Wintle, W. H., under the style of A. J. Wintle & Sons, Weston-under-Penyard, Herefordshire, millers, cornfactories, and mineral-water manufacturers; so far as regards A. J. Wintle and W. H. Wintle.

New Companies & Company News.

INTERNATIONAL SPONGE IMPORTERS (LIMITED).—Capital 300,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (125,000 6 per cent. cumulative preference). Objects: To acquire (1) the business carried on at London, Paris, and Geneva as "Cresswell Brothers & Schmitz," (2) the business carried on at London and Brussels as "Henry Marks & Son (Limited)," and (3) the business carried on at London as "I. & M. Cohen" and to carry on in Great Britain or elsewhere the business of manufacturers, importers, and exporters of and dealers in sponges, chamois leather, &c. Minimum cash subscription, 85,000*l.* The first directors are E. Cohen, L. A. Cohen, G. S. Marks (chemist), M. Marks, E. J. J. Cresswell, A. G. Cresswell, H. B. Marks, and T. C. Schmitz; qualification, 1,000 shares; remuneration, 1,000*l.* per annum, divisible.

ANTURIC SALTS (LIMITED).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the secret formula or recipe of G. Grossmith, jun., for the manufacture of anturic salts, and to carry on the business of anturic-salt manufacturers, wholesale and retail chemists, medical and surgical instrument manufacturers, merchants and agents, rubber-manufacturers, &c. The first directors are not named. Qualification, 500*l.* Remuneration, 100*l.* each per annum. Registered office, 119 Pall Mall, S.W.

W. PILLING (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and take over as a going concern the business of a chemist, druggist, and dealer in British and foreign wines carried on by W. Pilling at 193 Hyde Road, Ardwick, Manchester, and 25 Hyde Road, Gorton. The first subscribers are: J. A. Pilling, 18 Russell Street, Bolton, traveller; R. Pilling, 14 Curzon Avenue, Victoria Park, Manchester, traveller; Mrs. V. E. Pilling, 14 Curzon Avenue, Victoria Park, Manchester; Miss V. Pilling, 14 Curzon Avenue, Victoria Park, Manchester; A. V. Pilling, 14 Curzon Avenue, Victoria Park, Manchester, salesman; Miss A. M. Pilling, 14 Curzon Avenue, Victoria Park, Manchester; and S. Rogers, 193 Hyde Road, Manchester, manager. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association. Registered office, 192 Hyde Road, Ardwick, Manchester.

BROMOPHOSPH COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (1,000 pref.). Objects: To adopt an agreement with J. F. Sergeant, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and wholesale and retail dealers in a patent medicine called "Bromo Phosph," or any other drug, chemicals, patent or other medicines, medicinal and chemical preparations, &c. The first subscribers are: W. H. Sandwith, Oswald Kirk, Bracknell, pharmaceutical chemist; J. H. Knowles, Bawtry, London Road, Reading, chemist and dentist; J. F. Sergeant, Holly Bank, Bracknell, solicitor; B. P. Allnutt 2 Forbury, Reading, chartered accountant; G. Haye, Penverton, Wokingham, solicitor; M. P. J. Luemann, 6 Shute End, Wokingham, surveyor; and Miss E. M. Sergeant, Holly Bank, Bracknell. No initial public issue. The first directors are J. F. Sergeant, J. H. Knowles, and W. H. Sandwith (all permanent). Qualification, fifty shares. Remuneration (except managing directors) not more than 20*l.* per annum, divisible, unless increased by the company.

PARKE'S DRUG STORES (LIMITED).—The directors announce the payment of the usual half-yearly dividend of 6 per cent. on the accumulative preference shares on October 21.

INTERNATIONAL SPONGE IMPORTERS (LIMITED).—This company is an amalgamation of the businesses of Messrs. Cresswell Brothers & Schmitz, Henry Marks & Sons (Limited), and I. & M. Cohen, of London. We referred to the matter last week. The firms are well known to our subscribers, who will be interested to learn that on Saturday a prospectus will be issued, offering 125,000*l.* in 6-per-cent. cumulative preference shares for subscription. The present partners, eight in number, become the directors, and will hold all the ordinary shares between them. We are informed that the promoting houses hope by this amalgamation (1) to effect economies in the administration of the business of the three firms at their various centres; and (2) by joint action to secure ample supplies suited to this market without raising prices on the fisheries by undue competition. Each of the three firms will for selling purposes carry on business as a branch of the company at each address as heretofore, so that all orders, payments, &c., are to be addressed as formerly to each branch.

A. & F. PEARS (LIMITED).—The report of the directors and balance-sheet and profit-and-loss account show that the net profit for the year ended June 30, 1903 (after carrying 4,765*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* to depreciation fund), was 54,428*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, and making, with 3,267*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* carried forward from 1901-2, a total of 57,696*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* Deducting debenture interest and interim dividends on preference and ordinary shares, amounting to 26,400*l.*, and carrying to reserve fund the sum of 5,000*l.*, there remains a balance of 26,296*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* Out of this amount the directors recommend a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum on the preference shares (6,000*l.*); a dividend of 12 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares, making 10 per cent. for the year (15,600*l.*); and a dividend at the rate of 2*1*/_{2 per cent. per annum on the deferred ordinary shares (3,750*l.*)—leaving a balance of 946*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* to be carried forward. The retiring director is Mr. Frederick Gordon, who offers himself for re-election.}

Formulas

for

"Known, Admitted, and Approved" Remedies.

[The first instalment was given in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, September 26.]

Sore-throat Mixtures.

I.

Pulv. potass. chlor. ... 5ss.
Tr. ferri perchlor. ... 5j.
Glycerini ... 5iiss.
Aq. chlorof. ad ... 5xx.

Two tablespoonfuls three times a day.

II.

Acid. hydroch. dil. ... 5j.
Pulv. potass. chlor. ... 5j.
Glycerini ... 5ij.
Inf. rosea conc. ... 5ij.
Aq. chlorof. ad ... 5xx.

One tablespoonful every four hours.

Neuralgia-mixtures.

I.

Ammon. chloridi ... 5iv.
Potass. bromidi ... 5iv.
Tr. gelsemi ... 5iv.
Tr. card. co. ... 5j.
Aq. chlorof. ad ... 5xx.

Mix, stand twenty-four hours, and filter bright, adding a few drops of liq. cocci if the colour is not bright enough.

Two tablespoonfuls every four hours.

II.

Quininæ sulphat. ... 5j.
Acid. hydrobrom. dil. 5iv.
Syrup. auranti ... 5ij.
Aq. chlorof. ad ... 5xx.

Two tablespoonfuls every four hours.

Often useful when the patient is run down and the neuralgia follows exposure to cold.

III.

Antipyri ... 5iij.
Tr. gent. co. ... 5j.
Syr. simplicis ... 5ij.
Aq. chlorof. ad ... 5xx.

Two tablespoonfuls every four hours.

Not recommended for general sale, but is sometimes efficacious in obstinate cases.

Gout-mixtures.

I.

Sodii sulphatis ... 5iiss.
Potass. bicarb. ... 5j.
Tr. colchici ... 5iv.
Tr. hyoscyam. ... 5j.
Aq. chlorof. ... 5xx.

Two tablespoonfuls three times a day.

II.

Potass. iodidi ... 5ij.
Potass. bicarb. ... 5vj.
Tr. cimicifugæ ... 5iv.
Tr. gent. co. ... 5j.
Aq. chlorof. ad ... 5xx.

Two tablespoonfuls three times a day.

Chlorodyne.

Ext. papav. liq. (1 of solid in 4 of water) 5ij.
Acid. hydrocyan. dil. B.P. ... 5j.
Liq. morphinæ acid. B.P. ... 5j.
Chloroformi ... 5ij.
Etheris ... 5j.
Ol. menth. pip. ... 5xx.
Mucil. acacie ... 5ij.
Glycerin. ad ... 5xx.

Dose: Five to thirty drops.

STAMPED-MEDICINE NOTES.

Chiefly Contributed by "C. & D." Subscribers. More invited for the Common Good.

This Preparation being "AILMENT-NAMED," must be stamped. Price 1½d. extra.

The above little label is to be used on December 31 by Mr. John S. Sykes, of Plumstead.

"Prepared according to the CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY."

This is the label that Messrs. A. H. Cox & Co. are giving away to their customers. The label has round corners.

Mr. Cummings, of Alloa, sends us a stock label, across which he has had printed diagonally the words "Pharmaceutical Formulas." When this is done in a different coloured ink from the body of the label it is most effective.

"COOLING-POWDERS."

One to be given in a little sugar and water twice daily.

Age..... Years..... Months.....

This was marked "Not liable to duty" by the Board on August 26, 1903. (187/5.)

A Glasgow chemist has paid a penalty for selling a corn-application with the following non-liable label:

"CORN-SALVE.—Spread a little on a piece of linen, bind it on, and let it remain for three days. Bathe the foot with hot water, and peel away as much as possible."

He had a card in the window about its magical effects. Take note!

A traveller writes on October 17: "I thank you for information respecting stamped articles. I may say I am finding chemists generally very backward in understanding the new stamp regulations, and in each case I recommend a weekly perusal of the C. & D."

"Children's Teething-powders" ("liable").

"Children's Aperient Teething-powders" ("liable").

"Children's Cooling-powders" ("not liable").

These were marked by the Board last montb. (184/24.)

"Female Corrective-mixture" ("liable").

"Red Cross Embrocation. It may be safely used as a general liniment where the skin is not broken" ("not liable").

"Special Ointment" ("liable").

"Purifying-pills" ("liable").

"Rhubarb and Godfrey" ("liable if Godfrey's Cordial").

The above are opinion of the Board on June 20, 1903. It was added: "If the articles are prepared from private receipts which you are unwilling to disclose, the Board consider that there is no hardship in your being required to stamp them as nostrums." (Official letter, S2163/1903.)

"Where the label is too small to admit of a statement of the ingredients of the medicine a slip label pasted round the box should be used." (B.I.R. letter 24168/1903, Stamp3.)

"The Board cannot keep a register of formulas used by chemists, and they do not consider that the fact of a formula being on such a register would be sufficient to bring a preparation within the scope of the exemption in favour of well-known remedies." (Official letter, S24163/1903.)

"Each of the small boxes [of pills] enclosed in the larger box constitutes a dutiable enclosure, and must not be sold un-stamped." (B.I.R. letter, 24163/1903.)

"Loose Teeth" is an expression in a label for "Preservative lotion for the teeth and gums." The Board have this week marked the label "not liable." (187/67.)

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned application should be lodged with C. N. DALTON, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," October 14, 1903.)

Device and the word "AHoy"; for powdered hypochlorite of sodium. By the Chemische Werke Haesa Gesellschaft, 19-21 Wilson Street, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 254,733.

"PERSAL"; for a chemical etching-salt for copper and brass. By A. W. Penrose & Co., 109 Farringdon Road, E.C. 256,633.

"SULPHEN" ("Sulph" disclaimed); for goods in Class 1. By Dora Fürstenau, 4 Victoria Street, S.W. 256,932.

"CLERON" ("Clear" disclaimed); for sensitised films. By the Brooks-Watson Daylight Camera Company (Limited), Great Homer Street, Liverpool. 256,977.

Facsimile signature of applicant; for pills. By Clarkson Johnson, 9 Guy Street, Bermondsey, S.E. 254,363.

"SOLYPTOL"; for chemicals, for medicated soaps, and for toilet-soaps. By F. H. Faulding & Co., Adelaide S.A., c/o Hyde & Heide, 1 Broad Street Buildings, E.C. 256,794, 256,795, and 256,796.

"RENO"; for a corn-cure. By D. Posener, 4 Rowhill Mansions, Clarence Road, Clapton, N.E. 256,203.

"ELYSIAN"; for a health-salt. By Newball & Mason, Sherwood Rise, Nottingham. 256,900.

"PANCRETE"; for flavouring-substances for confectionery. By A. Boake, Roberts & Co. (Limited), 100 Carpenters' Road, Stratford, E. 257,110.

"WHIZ"; for a preparation for cleaning clothes and for removing stains from textiles. By J. Paterson & Co., 6 Main Street, Anderston, Glasgow. 256,813.

"PRIZENA" ("Prize" disclaimed); for articles in Class 48. By G. Storto, Drug-stores, 103 Wellingboro' Road, Northampton. 256,249.

"THE SUNDIAL"; for furniture-cream and metal-polish. By R. Williams, 5 Benar View, Blaenau Ffestiniog, N. Wales. 256,989.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

Somerset House

as an abode of love, the Board of Inland Revenue a benign providence, and Mr. Stoodley qualifying for a halo, strike me as tending towards the incongruous. In the Department's darkest days, when it was the fashion among chemists to regard it as the scourge of the trade, I always believed that some notion of justice underlay its decisions, and I never subscribed to the curses not loud but deep which any mention of its work called forth. The Board has long lived down its sinister reputation, and in the matter of the medicine stamp-duty at least its fairness and courtesy are universally known, admitted, and approved. This is as it should be. It may be somewhat novel for Government officials to be fair and courteous, but these qualities help to smooth the path even of the tax-gatherer. But Somerset House is going further. "A New Concession" is announced every two or three weeks, and if I rightly understand the latest there is little now left to give away. With full gratitude a little bewilderment is perhaps excusable. It was said of a famous Roman lady, a Society leader in her day, that she danced more elegantly than a modest woman should. It seems mean to be suspicious, but Government generosity is unusual enough to compel a little alarm.

Breaking Packets

is objected to by some correspondents, but many other chemists, I fancy, would regret the withdrawal of the privilege or right, whichever it may be. It is the only way of making something out of some proprietaries, and it is better to make 30 or 40 per cent. out of a turnover of twopence than 5 or 10 per cent. out of a turnover of tenpence. No doubt little general shops sell proprietary medicines in this manner, as Mr. Fielding and Mr. Fowler assert, but their competition may be relied on under all conditions to the end of the chapter. The legal position of the broken packet is certainly a little dubious. All pills, powders, &c., in certain circumstances are liable to the stamp-duty, but the penalty seems to be only recoverable if a packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other enclosure containing such medicines be sold without the required stamp. It is not certain that the Board could recover a penalty if Seigel's syrup were sold to a customer by the quart in the customer's own jug unstamped, though the vendor must be licensed.

The Sheffield Chemists

have done a smart thing in getting Mr. Batty Langley, M.P., to promise to come to their dinner. These functions would be much more interesting than they are if a little acetic acid were mixed with the honey after the meal. Mr. Batty Langley is one of the blockers of our Bill, and he is credited with having been influenced by the largest, best, and cheapest chemists in the world. Perhaps he has taken too seriously the yarn that the purpose of the Bill is to compel "the working man with a sick wife or child" to pay 2s. for what he could otherwise buy for 9d.; and it may be that he can be got to see that the direct object of the Bill is not to suppress those largest, best, and cheapest gentlemen, but to ensure that they shall do their work more efficiently, and in accordance with the principles already laid down by Act of Parliament for the government of ordinary people calling themselves chemists and druggists. At all events, after dinner is the most likely time to persuade him.

Mr. R. A. Robinson

selects a particularly unlucky instance to enforce his argument in favour of a protective fiscal system in the million tons of manufactured steel which, he says,

Great Britain bought from abroad at 10s. a ton less than it could be produced here. Unlucky, I mean, in that this particular transaction has just been dealt with in a brilliant article entitled "Protection and the Steel Trade" in No. 1 of the *Independent Review*. The writer is Mr. Hugh Bell, a great ironmaster and colliery owner, a son of Sir Lowthian Bell, and perhaps the highest living authority on the iron trade. Mr. Robinson tells us that notwithstanding the 500,000*l.* saved, this country (mark, the country, not certain individuals) lost more than 4,000,000*l.* in wages, charges, &c. That could only have been the case if the people who bought that steel bought it only to look at. Mr. Bell tells us what they did with it; how it enabled us to compete successfully with other nations in more finished goods, involving the employment of far more labour than that which was displaced. And the same writer shows by a brief sketch of the history of the trade with which he is connected how suicidal it would have been in the past to attempt by any fiscal legislation to keep the great manufactures included in the iron trade in defined channels. It would need all this page to give the barest outline of Mr. Bell's facts and figures, but protectionist advocates who have not studied them will be well advised to leave iron and steel severely alone.

A Swedenborgian Druggist

has been the object of a curious little hunt in the pages of *Notes and Queries* lately. Dickens, as we all remember, pictured a druggist in the jury-box in the *Pickwick* trial who had left his shop in charge of a boy who did not know oxalic acid from Epsom salts. *Pickwick* was finished in 1837. In 1845 Macaulay, speaking in the House of Commons on theological tests in Scotch universities, asked, in reply to a previous speaker, "Is it seriously meant that if a druggist is a Swedenborgian it would be better for himself and his customers that he should not know the difference between Epsom salts and oxalic acid?" Macaulay was a voracious reader with a mighty memory. There was a reminiscence of Dickens in that question, but why the Swedenborgian allusion? This has now been explained. In 1834 Emerson, writing to Carlyle, said he was sending him the little book by a Swedenborgian druggist of which he had spoken to him. The druggist (says the *N. & Q.* correspondent) was named Sampson Reed. He was a Harvard graduate; he died in 1830, and his book was entitled "Observations on the Growth of the Mind." In replying to Emerson, Carlyle wrote: "He is a faithful thinker, that Swedenborgian druggist of yours, with really deep ideas." It would be interesting to know a little more of Sampson Reed.

Lady Hesketh,

Lady Webster, and Lady Crespiigny, whose fame rests on the dinner-pills which once they took; who were these ladies? This question is sent to me by Mr. M. J. Wilbert, of the German Hospital, Philadelphia, U.S.A., the pharmacist who contributed an interesting paper on "Personal Name Synonyms in the U.S.P." to the last meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He conjectures that Lady Hesketh may have been the cousin and friend of the poet Cowper, and that Lady Webster may have been the wife of Benjamin Webster, an English actor! Lady Crespiigny is not mentioned by Mr. Wilbert. I add her because she apparently also took the aloes and mastic pills which we know by all three of the names. I presume the three ladies were contemporaries, and that their prescriptions were copied from one original. The formula appeared in the Paris Codex of 1758 as *pilulae stomachachicae vulgo pilulae ante cibum*, but whether the ladies lived and took these pills before that Codex or after it, I do not know.

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"Kingzett's Patent Sulphur Fumigating Candles."

"Sulphugators," "Formic Sulphugators," "Formic Air

Purifiers,"

"Formic Fumigators," "Formic Aldehyde"

(40 per cent. Solution, Tablets, and Powder).

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"Sanitas" Pamphlet and "How to Disinfect" Book will be sent free on application to—

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PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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Editorial Comments.

Wholesalers and Exemption 3.

WHEN the history of the present agitation respecting the new administration of the Medicine-stamp Acts comes to be written, many details, which at present seem to be of first-rate importance, will doubtless have subsided like bubbles on a millpond, but there is a look of permanence about the organic decomposition that is going on in the mire below. So far registered chemists are on tolerably safe ground. Their position under Exemption 3 was clearly defined by the Judges of the King's Bench Division in April last, but, we have been asked, how do wholesalers stand in the matter? Precisely on the same footing as retailers, is the simplest answer. The Board of Inland Revenue have been appealed to, and have replied to the same effect, but with the disquieting addition in one case, "You are not registered as chemists, and cannot label these articles with the ailment-names without stamping them"; and in another, "You are a limited company, and do not benefit by Exemption 3." In both cases the wholesalers submitted labels for preparations which they put up for registered chemists, and it is clear that if the official view is the correct one, it will have the effect of stopping the packed-goods trade of wholesalers after December 31, or compel them to stamp medicines bearing ailment-names, or use non-dutiable names for them, or in some other manner modify the present practice so as to throw the onus of dutiability upon their customers. This is the gravamen of the matter, and it affects most wholesale houses. It has been silently anticipated for some time, and we only mention it now because of the official declarations. But is Somerset House right? It is well known that the Board of Inland Revenue have rarely proceeded against wholesalers, preferring to get at illegalities through retailers, which was well illustrated early this year when some scores of chemists were asked to pay penalties for selling un-stamped certain antiseptic medicinal preparations. The Board's practice is variable, however, and Alpe mentions

two magisterial decisions fining wholesalers for selling un-stamped dutiable articles to retailers. In one of these cases the articles became free of duty when sold by retailers, so that it was, in a sense, parallel to ailment-name articles supplied by wholesalers. Notwithstanding, we think there is some ground in the Statutes for considering the other side. Thus the General Charge of Duty requires that the medicines shall be "held out or recommended to the public by the makers, vendors, or proprietors." Registered chemists as vendors are not "the public"; they are included in what the Statutes call "retail vendors," or persons "who utter, vend, or expose to sale" dutiable medicines, and have, accordingly, to take out a licence. A correspondent put this with some force last week in another connection, and it is not unreasonable to ask some consideration for the distinction in the case of medicines which in every respect come within the terms of Exemption 3. The importance of this point is due to the fact that it determines whether a wholesaler, not being a registered chemist, can or cannot supply registered chemists with known, admitted, and approved remedies ready for sale; that is, labelled or described, as a registered chemist is entitled to label or describe them under the exemption. There are many references in the Statutes which show that a maker or first vendor of a dutiable medicine must stamp the article, but these are all sequential to the incidence of the charge of duty. Again, the terms of the exemption appear to contemplate that the favoured persons mentioned therein may purchase the articles ready put up for sale. "The person mixing, compounding, preparing, uttering, or vending" is spoken of, and exclusion from the exemption is brought about by holding out or recommending to the public, which wholesale houses do not do in the strictest sense of the term. There is nothing directly bearing upon the point in the Farmer *v.* Glyn-Jones judgment, except the following passage:

The duties are still payable, under Section 3 of the Act of 42 Geo. III., by the "owners or proprietors or makers or compounders or original or first vendors" of preparations, *the obligation of the retail dealer being that if he receives any dutiable article - and it will be dutiable, and dutiable for ever, if the original owner of the preparation has once advertised it as possessing remedial qualities - to return it to its vendor or to inform the Commissioners.* If, however, the article is compounded of drugs or chemicals as to which there is no secret either of denomination, quality, efficacy, or mode of manufacture - if it is in no sense a proprietary or patent medicine - if the person who originally introduced it to the public has not, and if no person who has become the owner and proprietor - not of the bottle or box or jar in which the compound is sold, but of the mixture or compound itself, so that it is not the common property of all the world - has never advertised it as a specific, or as possessing remedial properties, and if it is made up or sold by a duly qualified person, it is exempt from duty.

If the quotation is carefully analysed, it can be reduced to the passages which we have italicised, and these refer to the retail dealer receiving medicines and selling them again. The last passage may, of course, be made to show that a wholesaler is excluded from the privilege; but it would be more difficult to prove that a duly-qualified person may not purchase from a wholesaler, and that a wholesaler may not sell to him unstamped, known, admitted, and approved remedies ready prepared for retailing to the public. The qualified person, as the final vendor, alone enjoys the exemption, it is true; and if in the exigencies of conducting his business he is not to be permitted to call in assistance from outside, as buying from wholesale houses really is, then we come back again, in a large measure, to the old absurd position which the judges summed up so cogently as follows:

If we were to adopt the Solicitor-General's argument that the respondent must be considered the "first vendor thereof," because he was the first person who sold the mixture in a shape

in which it could be taxable - that is, with a label recommending it - the result would be that the exemption never could take effect at all, for no case could come within it except cases which the taxing enactment did not hit.

We do not say this argument is unassailable, but we are aware of no other grounds upon which a very large proportion of the business in known, admitted, and approved remedies can be continued; and if these fail a new Act will be necessary to legalise it. This would mean that the provisions of Exemption 3 would, if continued, be extended to every licensed vendor of dutiable medicines. We suggest that this should not be seriously entertained by wholesalers and qualified retailers until the resources of the statutes are exhausted by appeal to the courts of law.

An International Contrast.

As pharmaceutical societies go - we mean those which are devoted to the pursuit of knowledge - the Paris Society of Pharmacy is the oldest body in the world. It was on August 3, 1803, that its first meeting was actually held, and the celebration of the centenary last week was of an international character. There are many contrasts between the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and the Paris Society. The former, with its school, its official examinations, and its general control by statute of British pharmaceutical interests, is a national institution; while the Parisian Society is a purely scientific body, and has no other mission to uphold, nor does it attempt to supervise the commercial and general interests in France. But what the British Pharmaceutical Society is to-day, the Paris Society of Pharmacy and its predecessors have been in the past. It was this quiet little body of Parisian apothecaries who in days gone by built up patiently the institution in which they now meet - the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy, perhaps the most important official college devoted exclusively to pharmacy students in the modern world. A certain percentage of English chemists and druggists study at Bloomsbury Square; but nearly half of the pharmacists who qualify in France flock from far and near to the great Parisian school. The revision of the British Pharmacopoeia is carried out by medical men, but the French Codex is not only edited by a committee in which pharmacists are in the majority, but may almost be said to be the exclusive work of the Paris Society of Pharmacy. Officially, four doctors and two other "outsiders" sit on the Codex Revision Committee, but these gentlemen gracefully leave the actual attendance at meetings and discussion of details to the other members, who all belong to the Society of Pharmacy. Curiously enough, it is in the country of the Great Revolution and of "triumphant democracy" that we find the ancient Society celebrating its centenary, while in Tennyson's "land of settled government," the foundation of the Pharmaceutical Society is still within memory of living men. The only corporate body which survived the French Revolution was this Parisian pharmacy corporation. When Bonaparte reorganised France "the Government" (we quote Cadet de Gassicourt's own words) "seized the real estate and founded the Superior School of Pharmacy, of which the professors, according to the law of Germinal of the year XI., are charged with the public lectures and examinations. But the Society of Pharmacy has always met on the same premises, and continues its work." The same celebrated pharmacist points out that all office expenses, &c., as well as the yearly prizes, are covered by the members' voluntary contributions. "The Society," he concludes, "has never cost the Government one sou; it has never asked or received any encouragement; and it only asks that special protection from the authorities which can fairly

be claimed by every gathering of useful citizens whose unique aim is progress of science." And he reminds us, too, of the names that have shed lustre on the ancient body. "The Society of Pharmacy has counted and counts among its members the most distinguished chemists of France—Fourcroy, Vauquelin, Pia, Deyex, Biyen, Parmentier, Baumé, Chaptal, Guyton de Moreau, &c., all members of the Institute." The report in this issue gives some account of these men, and of the progress of the Society during its hundred years' existence. We are pleased that the two leading pharmaceutical bodies in Great Britain were represented at Paris last Saturday, for, apart from the *entente cordiale*, it is well that there should be official participation in the first pharmaceutical centenary which Europe has had the opportunity of celebrating. The circumstance brings into relief the fact that pharmacy as a distinct profession is comparatively modern, and that in the United Kingdom alone the apothecary has continued in name, while his ancient functions are performed by a new race of educated shopkeepers.

Apothecaries and Exemption 3.

A C. & D. subscriber, who is a licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries, but is not a registered chemist, has been informed by the Board of Inland Revenue that he is entitled to benefit by the decision in the Farmer *v.* Glyn-Jones case. This is in accordance with the terms of the exemption; but we mention it because the Board, in its circular-letter of July, referred to the exemption as applying to duly qualified chemists and druggists.

Ailment-names for Entire Drugs.

Some doubt has been expressed as to the legality of the sale of entire drugs with a recommendation or by an ailment-name without payment of stamp duty, and a correspondent informs us that he has been told by Inland Revenue officers that on and after December 31 the nature of the entire drug must be stated on the label. For example, if phenacetin is put up as "Headache-powder," the label must also state that it is phenacetin. We question if the Board of Inland Revenue can enforce this, which does not arise from Ransom *v.* Sanguinetti. The Revenue authorities have for a hundred and eighteen years not required a disclosure of the nature of a medicine which is an entire drug. Alpe says:

The burden of proof that a medicine comes within this exemption lies upon the person charged, and it is for him to show that the article which he sells is exempt from duty. It is desirable for their own protection that persons who wish to avail themselves of this exemption should print upon their labels that the bottle contains a pure drug only.

"It is advisable," but it is not legally necessary. So long as the persons mentioned in the exemption sell entire drugs the Revenue authorities cannot interfere. It may, as a convenience to both parties, be advisable to tell the Board of Inland Revenue the nature of a drug sold under an ailment-name, but we fancy it would be a distinct inconvenience for the Board if this were carried out all over the kingdom. More than 30,000 persons are entitled to the exemption, and they handle, perhaps, 300,000 headache-powders and the like which are entire drugs. In our view, these 30,000 persons may put themselves quite in order by sending samples to Somerset House. This can be done, if required, but it would be better for the Board to look into suspicious cases only.

The Misuse of Soap.

Considerable newspaper discussion has ensued during the past week by the publication of a letter in the *Times* written by a "Colonist" who asserted that we soap ourselves more than is necessary for our cleanliness and to the detriment

of our health. His view of the subject is supported by Dr. Balmanno Squire, who states that too much soaping of the skin wears away the film of oil which covers our bodies. This film, according to Dr. Squire, shields us from the wind, protects us from the cold, saves the skin from wear and tear, is a great safeguard against noxious substances and, most important of all, prevents us from ever getting wet. The person who takes a sponge-bath summer and winter never gets wet. He (or she) may have drops of water clinging to his (or her) skin, but the skin is as dry throughout as it ever was. Captain Webb swam the Straits of Dover, Dr. Squire asserts, because, before starting, he reinforced his oil-film with an extra layer of oil, so that the friction of the water in his long swim did not rub off all his oil before he reached France; consequently he was not numbed. Once a week is quite often enough for a general soap-bath. In a succeeding issue Messrs. D. & W. Gibbs (Limited), of Wapping, narrowly maintain that, although the conclusions of "Colonist" and Dr. Squire may be correct as regards the use of common soaps, "they do not apply to really first-class superfatted neutral soaps, which should contain a certain amount of unsaponifiable fatty matter which replaces the natural oil of the skin after the action of the soap has removed all the objectionable exudation from the system."

Wanted, a Stamped-medicine Henniker-Heaton.

There is splendid scope for some patient man, well acquainted with medicine-stamp literature, to emulate in that department Mr. Henniker-Heaton's work in postal matters. Consequent upon a brief reply to a correspondent last week, in which we stated that "cooling-powder" is a dutiable title, several correspondents inform us that they have during the past two months had labels marked by the Stamp Department at Somerset House "Not liable," while "teething-powder" labels have been marked "Liable." An "aperient-pills" label has been marked "Not liable," but, as we reported in our issue of July 25, a "little laxative-granules" label was marked "Liable to duty." It passes the wit of man to tell upon what ground the Board consider teething an ailment, or why "laxative" should be dutiable and "aperient" not. The climax of inconsistency is provided in some correspondence which Mr. John McMillan, of Glasgow, has had with the Board in regard to asthma-powder. It appears that the Board have recently marked as "liable" a label for one of these well-known compounds, which are burnt and the smoke inhaled, adding in the covering-letter that this was in consequence of the decision, in Ransom *v.* Sanguinetti. Mr. McMillan wrote to the Board, calling attention to their published declaration, as follows:

In practice the Board hold that liability does not attach in respect of preparations to be burned and the fumes inhaled or smoked, though they may be recommended for the cure or relief of disorders. Such preparations are not regarded as "used or applied externally or internally."

To this the Board replied "that the extract quoted correctly states their views in regard to preparations intended to be burnt and the fumes inhaled." A label which Mr. MacMillan sent was returned unmarked. We presume the explanation is that somebody in Somerset House marked the label "liable" in error.

QUICKSILVER DEPOSITS.—According to *South African Mines*, several promising deposits of cinnabar have been discovered in various parts of the Transvaal, principally in the eastern and north-western districts.

MR. F. HACKFORTH, chemist and druggist, who is retiring after forty-eight years in pharmacy, has disposed of his old-established business at Towngate, Leyland, Preston, to Mr. W. B. Green, chemist and druggist, Wainfleet, Lancs.

Proprietary Articles Trade Association.

A MEETING of the Council was held on October 15, at 111 Temple Chambers, E.C., the President (Mr. George R. Barclay) in the chair. There were also present Messrs. D. F. Smith (Sanger & Sons), T. Nicholls (Hackney), Henry Gadd (Exeter), Albert Cooper, H. W. Colley (Grimsby), P. F. Rowsell (Exeter), W. R. Barnes (Plaistow), F. W. Powell (Blackfriars Bridge, S.E.), G. P. Pond (Fleet Street, E.C.), Percy C. Edgar (Edgar's Croup-lotion), C. J. G. Bunker (Twickenham), J. W. Sutherland (Glasgow), A. Le Blanc Newbery (Newbery & Sons), W. H. Wood (W. Edwards & Son), and C. W. Harris (The Sanitas Company, Limited).

Reports from the Executive dealing with cases of

CUTTING IN LIVERPOOL

were considered. Proposals in connection with the difficulty were approved of, and the Secretary was empowered to spend the necessary funds in carrying them out.

OTHER BUSINESS.

It was left to the discretion of the Executive Committee to make the best arrangements for bringing about a meeting with members of the Manufacturers' Association.

The form of the proposed publication of the Protected List suggested by the Committee was decided upon, and a recommendation that advertisements be taken in the book was adopted.

On the motion of Mr. Rowsell, seconded by Mr. Nicholls, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Percy C. Edgar for the great trouble and attention which he had given to the details of the arrangements for the river-trip which took place in July.

A vote of condolence with Mr. Albert Cooper in his recent bereavement was carried, and the Secretary was asked to convey to Mr. Cooper (who had left the meeting) this expression of sympathy from his colleagues.

ANY CONVENTION THIS WINTER?

Mr. Sutherland asked whether it was proposed to hold a convention of delegates from local associations in London this winter in connection with P.A.T.A. matters. The Chairman explained that, although last year's convention had borne excellent fruit, it was considered to be unwise to call the delegates to London this winter to discuss P.A.T.A. matters only. The convention last year had shown that the feeling of the country was behind the P.A.T.A., and that if it was necessary he was sure such a successful gathering could again be organised. He thought it might be a good thing if the Federation of Local Associations were to organise such a convention in London, to be held some time during the winter, at which not only P.A.T.A. questions, but other matters affecting the trade generally, might be discussed; and he felt sure that if the Federation officials were to agree to hold such a convention and to devote, say, a morning to the discussion of P.A.T.A. matters, they would find the Executive of the P.A.T.A. glad to co-operate in making the meeting a success, and to render any assistance in the organisation of the convention in London which it was in their power to give.

SOLARINE.—The local authorities of Hull have taken action in regard to the sale of "Solarine," a polishing material which contains petroleum. It has been found to flash at 60° F., and accordingly those who do not hold a petroleum licence cannot stock more than 3 gals. of it (and other "petroleum"—e.g., benzene) at a time, and each bottle must be labelled "Highly inflammable." The Solarine Company are instructing their customers to this effect.

NOT WHAT WAS MEANT.—A recent issue of the *Smethwick Telephone* states that

Two persons from Vicarage Road and Brisbane Road were removed to the Holly Lane Isolation Hospital last Saturday suffering from small-pox. In both cases the medical officer of health took all precautions to ensure the spreading of the disease.

We scarcely think that it is part of a medical officer's duties to ensure the spread of disease, although the medical profession generally probably would not object.

Anti-thirst.

THIS week the Agricultural Hall at Islington is the lounge of the licensed victualler. Portly rubicund personages, with their wives, daughters, and sweethearts, are meandering past rows of palatial booths devoted to the display of the appurtenances of the trade. The whirr of machinery and the glare of the electric light are insistent features in a conglomeration of commodities that individually serve to form collectively the cosmos of the publican. Displays of glittering crystal and brass ware, fancy bottles, show-jars, shop-fittings, decorative designs on "Marmart" pilasters or "Marmorité" facias are things which (in combination) the public are more familiar with in the finished "house"; but the secrets of the cellar are also laid bare at the Exhibition. The washing of barrels and bottles, the latest thing in caskhead-stays, the aeration of beers, the cleaning of malt, and lots of other interesting things are on view.

That brewing is a chemical science is almost proved by the complexity and completeness of the four large exhibits of scientific instruments displayed by J. J. HICKS, DRING & FAGE, JOSEPH LONG, and TOWNSON & MERCER. Mr. Hicks makes a speciality of Sikes hydrometers; but the varieties of hydrometers, saccharometers, thermometers, barometers, gauging-instruments, assay-jars, microscopes, &c., that are displayed is an imposing proof of the scientific pitch that the brewing of ale has attained. Naturally, chemicals are required, but manufacturers of brewers' chemicals appear to be a special class by themselves. J. M. COLLETT & CO. are showing "preservative" crystals, tablets, and liquid. They are also specialists in sulphites and bisulphites, not forgetting finings, caramels, and primings. HASSALL & CO. are never-failing exhibitors, phospho-citic acid being their stand-by; while JOHNSON & HOOPER (likewise faithful friends) pin their faith to saline blends, yeast-attributes, sulphur, and condensed wort. The latter are agents for Tuson's veterinary specialities. The acme of sweetness is typified in the products of the SACCHARIN CORPORATION (LIMITED); but, besides saccharin, CHEMICALS AND SACCHARIN (LIMITED) are showing saccharin salts (the saccharinates of ammonia, magnesia, potash, and soda) and "Sweetol"—a liquid saccharin. The LONDON ESSENCE COMPANY intimate their regret at being unable to exhibit this year, owing to the disastrous fire at their premises; but several of the company's representatives are to be seen in the Hall.

Machinery is always an important item at this Exhibition. The preponderance of aeraating plant is, of course, great, and the compact systems for producing quick and easy aeration that have become so popular of late are largely represented. An important and popular exhibit of this kind is that made by FARROW & JACKSON (LIMITED). Besides a variety of ordinary aeraated-water machines, they have English-built soda-water fountains, the "Challenge" soda-water pillar fountain, cabinets for American iced drinks, and bottling, corking, capsuling, and bottle-washing machines. The "Consol" patent automatic aeraator is shown in operation and in various guises by the BRITISH AUTOMATIC AERAATORS (LIMITED). A combination aeraated-water making, bottling, and siphon-filling plant is shown by COMBINED HYDRA MACHINES (LIMITED). The machine is simple, compact, and requires no skilled labour. The "SUTCLIFFE" PATENT MINERAL-WATER MACHINE is to be seen at a corner stall opposite the arcade entrance; while the DIAMOND SODA-WATER MACHINE COMPANY (LIMITED) are exhibiting the "Diamond" machine and draught arm and other accessories at a stall near the centre of the Hall, where the representatives of the company are kept busy explaining the merits of their apparatus. SIDNEY MUNCTON, the inventor of the "Speedwell" siphon-top polisher, has added a patent bottle-washing apparatus to his show this year. The bottle-washer is constructed somewhat on the same principle as the siphon-polisher. Three brushes of different sizes, alongside one another, revolve horizontally in water, the bottle to be cleaned is simply held against the brushes; the smaller central brush cleanses the interior of the bottle while the other brushes clean the outside. The cleaning of a bottle internally and externally is thus only a matter of a few seconds. CROSLY BROS. (LIMITED) are exhibiting various

types of gas-engine; while a bright display of syphon-stoves in many styles of decoration is made by S. CLARK & CO. The latest design on view is the "Favorite," which contains a receptacle for keeping Welsh rarebits hot and tempting. STRILES (LIMITED) have a neat little stall with two of their smaller soda-fountains on view, and a new "continuous" syphon. The syphon (covered with wire-netting) stands on the counter and is fed by a cylinder fixed beneath. It is ingenious, a novel and rather a neat variation of the draught arm.

Water-purification is represented by the imposing array of filters exhibited by J. DEFRIES & SONS (LIMITED) and by the BERKEFELD FILTER COMPANY (LIMITED). The latter also show rotary pumps for raising wines, spirits, &c., and hydraulic rams. The RAPID-TAP FILTER COMPANY are exhibiting their taps in operation; and SLACK & BROWNLAW have a clean and pleasant show of germ-proof cataract filters, and filters for the householder or for the traveller.

The principal attraction at the large and tastefully decorated pavilion of IDRIS & CO (LIMITED) is the operation of the Idris syphon pressure-gauge. There Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Ashton, or one of the other representatives of the company present, demonstrates to interested (but slightly timid) groups the superiority of Bohemian-crystal glass (of which the Idris syphons are made) over French glass. Our interviewer saw two syphons burst to pieces under pressure (the Bohemian glass syphon burst at about 900 lbs., standing about 25 per cent. more pressure than the other), but the difference in the fractured pieces of glass is very marked. The Bohemian glass breaks with a clean striated fracture, having an iridescent edge, while the French syphon bursts into ragged pieces. A big show of soluble essences is a new departure for Idris & Co. The Idris soluble essences, as far as nose and eye could judge, are worth attention. The bouquet, in the majority of the samples submitted, is a faithful reproduction of the flavour to be produced. This is particularly true in the case of raspberry, lemon, and strawberry. Cream soda is one of the essences, and Messrs. Idris claim that the first cream-soda bottled in this country was made from their essence. The essences are concentrated, so that 1 oz. to the gallon is the general strength, but in some cases (lemon, for instance) $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to the gallon is sufficient.

Over the entrance to the CAMWAL snuggeries hangs a painting which is calculated to appeal to the genius of the hour. It comes home to the visitor at the Hall this week with singular appropriateness:

"Not too much soda, miss," says the gentleman in the picture.

"All right, sir," replies the lady behind the bar, "a Camwal splitlet is what you want."

The "Splitlet" bottle has caught on famously, according to Mr. Groome, and Fontalis is in the first blush of success. Numerous samples of both are shown, as well as the Camwal waters, in syphon and bottle, dry ginger-ale, the Camwal soda-fountain, and a plethora of advertising matter. ROSBACH has enshrined her imperial beauty in a rustic bower. A profusion of palms and ferns and a number of rustic summer seats suggest an idyllic refreshment-ground outside an ancient hostel, with a green-lit sign. Chinese lanterns (also electric) are over each entrance, and there are many visitors to the Rosbach resort. A small show of KRONTHAL WATERS is made in one of the south bays. The special agents for this sparkling table-water are Idris & Co. (Limited). The BADEN-BADEN MINERAL-SPRINGS COMPANY are showing the natural mineral-water from the celebrated German Spa, and the "Elizabeth" iron-water and "Imperial" natural table-water from the Zoondam spring in Holland, are shown by the ELIZABETH AND IMPERIAL MINERAL-WATER ADMINISTRATION. BEAUFROY & CO. have their usual exhibit of wines, whisky, vinegar, coca-wine, and mineral-waters in their usual bay. "Oxo" is proving grateful and comforting to many tired wayfarers, and they linger long and sip the beverage hot at the stall of LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (LIMITED), where "Lemco" and "Peptarnis" are also displayed. The Company are pushing a coupon system to popularise the sale of "Oxo." Coupons sent in to the face-value of 21s. (a 2 oz. bottle of "Oxo" carries a coupon-value of 1s.) entitle the sender to an enlarged portrait. Hot "VEGOX" is also having gratuitous distribution, as well as GORDON & DILWORTH'S TOMATO SOUP. In the gallery

there is a show of "Cerebos" salt. The "AUDESOL" SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY have a natty little exhibit of their disinfectants and perfumes in the west gallery. The stall is distinguished by its prettiness in drab surroundings. Heliotrope hangings, with red bows, lend a charm to the prosaic array of "Audesol" deodorising shields, blocks, powders, and moth-flakes. "Audesol" cream is a much vaunted preparation, being non-poisonous, non-staining, and withal attractive and effective. The COAL-TAR DISINFECTANTS COMPANY are showing a series of "Kreasole" disinfectants in the opposite gallery, and the products of the PURITAS DISINFECTANTS COMPANY (LIMITED) are displayed below.

Liquefied carbonic-acid gas in cylinders (and the apparatus for its use) is shown by the CARBONIC-ACID GAS COMPANY and by MANN, CROSMAN & PAULIN (LIMITED). The "Irresistible" cork-extractor, constructed on the cantilever principle, is shown by H. D. ARMSTRONG. By means of the "Irresistible" considerable power and leverage are obtained without having recourse to jerk. The extractor (which is sold in bronze at 2s. 6d., nickel-plated 5s.) is rather large for the ordinary medicine-bottle, but does admirably for larger-sized bottles, a "tough" cork being extracted with the greatest ease. A fine assortment of all varieties of corks is displayed by ROBINSON, SHORTO & CO., who have also a machine in operation showing the branding of the corks for the use of ale-bottlers, mineral-water manufacturers, and others. Might not chemists use this simple form of advertisement more frequently?

Festivities.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

October 15 was a musical and social evening, this meeting being held at 73 Newman Street, W., under the genial chairmanship of Mr. Charles Martin. The President, in introducing the Chairman, described him as "a man with a smile that never wore off." There was a good attendance of members, including Messrs. W. Hickey (Parke, Davis & Co.), Solomon (Allen & Hanburys, Limited), and Dickson (S. Maw, Son & Sons). Mr. Lownsborough had provided an excellent programme. The gaiety of the evening was contributed to by Messrs. Ballantyne, Blin, Euston, Jamieson, Millner, and Webb. Mr. Lownsborough provided an excellent phonograph, and Mr. W. S. Parker acted as accompanist. A collection on behalf of the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society realised the sum of 13s. 3½d.

DINING THE MAYOR.

At the Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, on October 19, the members of the Brough Council entertained Mr. Councillor Goddard Clarke, J.P., L.C.C. (of Messrs. Potter & Clarke, Artillery Lane, E.), to dinner as a recognition of his services as Mayor of the Borough, his term of office being nearly closed. The Chairman (Alderman C. T. Harris, C.C.) in proposing the toast of the evening, "Our Guest, the Mayor of Camberwell," complimented the retiring Mayor upon his year of office, and thanked him for the dignified and impartial manner in which he had discharged the duties of his position. Councillor Goddard Clarke had sacrificed a large amount of time and discharged onerous duties with dignity and efficiency, and without regard to politics or party. The toast was received with enthusiasm; and the Mayor, in rising to respond, was warmly cheered. In his reply he said that he was more than requited for his labours of the last twelve months by the honour done him that evening. He fully recognised his own failings while in office, and was all the more sensible of the kindness and consideration shown him by his colleagues. Alderman G. C. Whiteley proposed "The Visitors," coupling with the toast the name of Mr. Henry Potter, the Mayor of Stepney, who, he reminded the company, "held the unique position of being the brother-in-law of their guest, of being his partner in business, and of sharing the honour of representing two great boroughs in the same year." The Mayor of Stepney suitably responded. During the evening a varied musical programme was given.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. SHIRLEY BROTHERS (LIMITED), Rockingham Street, S.E., now have works at Withington, Manchester.

SPARTEINE SULPHATE in 1.gr. tabloids is now listed by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. It is used by the mouth as a cardiac tonic and diuretic.

P.A.T.A. ADDITIONS.—Besides Mackenzie's catarrh-cure already alluded to, Kopa's food, Losall's asthma-remedy and Pritchard's powders and other preparations have been added to the P.A.T.A. protected list this month.

MESSRS. WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMLEY (LIMITED), 48 Southwark Street, S.E., inform us that nine-tenths of their edition of the historical picture-book for children has been sold out. It is proving even more popular than was expected, and the remaining tenth is not to be submerged.

MESSRS. ARTHUR H. COX & CO., of Brighton, are supplying all who purchase ten gross of any of their pills (sold to the public by registered chemists as "known, admitted, and approved" remedies) with 500 labels ready to attach to the boxes stating that they are prepared according to formulae in THE CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY.

THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE have, Dr. W. H. Martindale informs us, consented to regard articles prepared in accordance with formulae in the "Extra Pharmacopœia" as "known, admitted, and approved of" remedies for the purpose of medicine stamp-duty, provided that a sufficient reference to that book appears in the labels under which the articles are sold.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DODGING.—Mr. W. Tylar, 41 High Street, Aston, Birmingham, has brought out a booklet entitled "The Art of Photographic Dodging," destined to sell at 3*d.* Hints are given on the various difficulties of the amateur photographer, the literary matter being interspersed with illustrations of the celluloid-negative borders and other handy things which Mr. Tylar sells.

THE SANITAS COMPANY (LIMITED), of Bethnal Green, E., have just issued a new edition of their booklet "How to Disinfect." A contemporaneous pamphlet sets forth the advantages of the "Pine Oxygen Treatment of Consumption." Both are well and ably edited, and chemists will find that they will prove of considerable interest to many of their customers as well as to themselves.

A PROTECTED SMELLING-BOTTLE.—The protected list of the Proprietary Articles Trades Association has received yet another—and by no means unimportant—addition in the shape of a smeller—Dr. Mackenzie's catarrh-cure. The protected price (see our advertisement pages) leaves a 20-per-cent. profit to the smallest buyer; and if the present atmospheric conditions prevail there is every reason to anticipate that the demand for Dr. Mackenzie's well-known cure will increase, and the goodwill with which the latest action of the proprietors will be regarded by chemists will not retard its reputation as a "quick seller."

EXPERT ADVERTISING.—The October issue of *Advertising* marks the beginning of a new volume, and the proprietors (Smith's Advertising Agency, 100 Fleet Street, E.C.) have introduced further enlargements and improvements, which will commend themselves to all business men who have learnt the art of latter-day success. The *Travelling Partner*, a quarterly publication by the same firm, comes to hand at the same time. It is the second number, and already shows a noteworthy advance on its predecessor. The text has been increased to forty-eight pages, and a new feature, called "A Free Advertising Bureau," has been inaugurated. In this column correspondents are advised on advertising-points by experts. No conditions or payments are necessary in consulting this bureau, which should prove a popular feature of a very bright magazine.

PLASMON TEA.—The Digestible Tea Syndicate (Limited), 22 Fenchurch Street, E.C., are introducing a combination of tea and plasmon which promises to be a successful side line for sale by chemists. We are informed that 10 per cent. of plasmon is combined with the tea, and that one effect of such a mixing is to reduce the soluble tannin in the resulting infusion. Another effect is to give nourishing properties to tea. The infusion is slightly opalescent, but beyond a softer taste the liquid is indistinguishable from ordinary tea

of the same quality. The tea sells at 2*s.* 6*d.* a pound, and is sent out in tins and lead packages. There is only one quality. We have been shown analytical figures which quite bear out the statements of the company in regard to the diminution of the tannin in tea treated with plasmon. It is stated that an albuminate is formed with some of the tannin, and in this combination is inert on account of its insolubility.

"PLATYPUS" EUCALYPTUS SPECIALITIES.—The Tasmanian Eucalyptus Oil Company (Limited), 13 Leadenhall Street, E.C., do not mean to let the British public think that eucalyptus oil is for influenza only, and by various inviting products they show that as a general antiseptic and mucous-membrane stimulant the oil has almost universal uses. The company are now dealing direct with retailers, and are alive to the methods by which two sales or more may be made where one only was before. The "Platypus" oil is itself tastefully put up ready for retailing in 2*d.* (5*fl.oz.*), 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 6*d.*, and 1*s.* bottles, the larger three sizes being in eucalyptus-green cartons. The company make a number of pastilles (some crystallised, others gelatin-coated), and supply them in bulk or ready packed in neat pocket boxes to retail at 1*s.* Besides there are cachous and tablets—one of the latter, containing eucalyptus, menthol, and liquorice, is excellent for sore throats and bronchial cough; and the same may be said of the hospital antiseptic throat-pastille. The company supply all their products on P.A.T.A. terms, and will send to any of our subscribers particulars of the advertising-matter and wholesale terms.

Business Changes.

MR. W. A. MASTERS, chemist and druggist, has bought the business of the late Mr. J. Bice, at 4 Fore Street, St. Austell.

MR. T. C. LAMB, pharmaceutical chemist, Chatham, has been invited to retain the mayoralty of the borough for another year.

MR. S. TAYLOR, chemist and druggist, formerly of Great Georges Street, Leeds, has purchased the business of Mr. W. Wyatt at Lancaster.

MR. J. PRESTON, chemist and druggist, Sheffield, has transferred his business from Fargate to his new premises at 105 Barker's Pool.

MR. M. COWARD, chemist and druggist, late of Devizes, has succeeded to the business of Mr. E. G. Bayley, chemist and druggist, at Eastbourne.

MR. J. H. VINCENT, formerly of the Volcanic Aeration Company, has commenced a sundries-business on his own account at 6 Mitre Street, London, E.C.

OWING to the expiration of the lease, Mr. Job Preston, chemist and druggist, of Sheffield, has removed his business from 56 Fargate to 105 Barker's Pool, Sheffield.

ALDERMAN E. S. WOOTTON, J.P., chemist and druggist, Margate, has been selected to carry out the duties of the Mayor at the Municipal Election on November 2.

THE CONSOLIDATED SUPPLY COMPANY have removed from 9 London Street, Fenchurch Street, E.C., to larger and more convenient premises at 78 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

A NEW SHOP has been opened by Boots (Limited) at the corner of Chatham Street and Mansfield Road, Nottingham. With the opening of this new shop Boots have closed the branch at the top of Mansfield Road.

MR. GEORGE BURNETT, chemist and druggist, Castle Street, Ludlow, has entered into partnership with Mr. Arthur Pinnington, chemist, formerly of Liverpool. The title of the new firm is Burnett & Pinnington.

THE businesses of S. B. Turney & Sons, at Bodmin and Plymouth, will in future be carried on by Mr. S. B. Turney's sons (Mr. John Davy Turney, pharmaceutical chemist; Mr. Edward Genge Turney, chemist and druggist; and Mr. Frederick Edmund Turney, pharmaceutical chemist).

MR. BARRINGTON SPARROW, ex-President of the Cardiff Chemists' Assistants' Association, who for some time has managed the business formerly carried on by Mr. J. Munday at the corner of Duke Street and High Street, has joined Mr. A. Hagon, chemist and druggist, Bute Street, with a view to entering into partnership.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

A Spurious "Thompson."

We learn from Messrs. John Thompson (Limited) that the young man who passes himself off as the son of Mr. John Thompson, Liverpool, has this week been again calling upon London firms and borrowing money, or trying to. The fellow has done this trick occasionally during the past five or six years, and anybody whom he calls upon will do a public service by giving him in charge of the police.

The C.O.D. System.

SIR,—Application has been made to the London Chamber of Commerce to urge upon the Government the adoption of the system of cash on delivery (C.O.D.). There is a difference of opinion among the trades, and I would like to find out what the feeling is of houses in the trade which you represent. A sub-committee has been formed to collect information. Yours truly,

THOMAS CHRISTY,
Chairman of P.O. Committee.

Old Swan Lane, E.C., October 21.

Christmas Presents.

SIR,—“H₂O” and “Suburban” know not when they are well off. For years, which include eight Christmases, I have dragged my weary feet along the unprofitable path of pharmacy, and, as yet, I have never heard the word “Present” whispered, much less received one. Such being the case, I shall be pleased to forward to your correspondents the names of the firms from whom I obtain my goods, and then, O, human nature! the “presents of Christmas” will no longer annoy them. Those firms and manufacturers make a point of selling at what are termed rock-bottom prices, and yet I know they still make a decent profit out of their customers; for do they not still ride in their carriages and live in houses that proudly stand in their own grounds? And when after twelve months’ toil, amidst the awful monotony and soul-killing ways of a single-handed country business, I reckon up my pitiful profits, and find I cannot afford the luxury of a few “Barney Barnatos” or “Larranagas,” or a bottle of “Black and White” or “Johnnie,” how my heart would glow with a foretaste of joys to come, when the gentleman in red braid (to whom I always give a small donation) dumped his welcome parcel on my penny-worn counter, and how the Tiny Tim within my soul would go out to the gentlemen who live in big houses, and who cash my cheques! Out upon you “H₂O” and “Sub.”! At least let us have free-trade in Christmas presents, for are they not, like mercy, twice blessed?

Yours truly,
SCROOGE. (184/18)

SIR,—As the owner of a good many retail pharmacies conducted on so-called store-lines, I heartily endorse the observations made by “A Suburban Chemist” on the above subject. I have the very greatest objection to receiving Christmas presents from those with whom I do business—in fact, sometimes I feel that I can as well afford to give them a present; but I have a greater objection to the receipt of presents by my managing assistants, as I have the firm conviction that these are given with an ulterior object, and that eventually such presents must come out of my pocket, and not out of those of the wholesale house. I hope that some action will be taken in this matter, as has already been done, I believe, in the grocery and other trades.

Yours faithfully,

A BIG STORE CHEMIST. (187/90.)

North Kent Association Meeting.

SIR,—The report in your valuable journal of October 17 represents me as having advocated vigorous opposition to the new Pharmacy Bill which is hoped to be introduced shortly. I am sorry such is reported, as I had no thought or intention of taking such a step. That portion of my remarks applied to another subject altogether, under certain eventualities, which may not occur. I did express a wish that three of the clauses of the Pharmacy Bill may be modified, if I have correct ideas of their intention, which are—

1. If doctors, as in Glasgow, keep open shop, they ought to come under the same regulations as chemists in retailing and dispensing poisons

2. Apothecaries. If this means the present L.S.A., well and good; but if the assistant dispensers of Apothecaries’ Hall are to be entitled to apply the term to themselves, I object to the exempting clause, as the recent holders have had no training whatever as chemists, and it would legalise a dangerous class of inexperienced and uneducated persons.

3. The widows’ clause is not objected to, providing they do not carry on branch shops without qualified managers.

No resolution was passed, as we chiefly dealt with Inland Revenue and Stamp Acts.

Yours faithfully,

A. STOOKE,
President.

New Brompton, October 16.

The Fiscal Question.

SIR,—The article written by Mr. R. A. Robinson on “Commercial Preference,” in this week’s issue, is one of the most sound and business-like writings I have seen published. In approaching the fiscal subject we should surely commence with a thorough examination and comparison of the commerce of the world; this, blended with other sound business-experiences, will lead us somewhere near the mark. When you hear people admit that you must sit quietly on and see the enormous increase of imports in manufactured articles into this country, and they cannot see where the manufacturer is hurt, likewise the workman, and every person in this country, it makes one wonder whether they have learnt political economy and missed all practical business-training. There are two questions we cannot afford to lose sight of: How would our manufacturers have kept their feet, if it had not been for the splendid increase in our colonial exports during the last thirty years? How much British-manufactured goods enter foreign countries, beyond that which they cannot afford to raise the tariff sufficiently high to mean exclusion, and this quantity becomes less every year?

I am, yours faithfully,
Bedminster, Bristol, October 16. FRANK Z. DURANT.

SIR,—I read with a considerable amount of interest an article by Mr. A. C. Wootton, who opened his remarks by saying one Thomas H. Powers died worth \$10,000,000. This amount is attributed solely by Mr. Wootton to the protective duty on quinine. This may be true and it may not. As far as my observations go, no business man who accumulates a large fortune does it solely out of his business, but it is due to a large extent to making some lucky or fortunate investment outside the particular calling which he has taken, and living in a quiet and economic way. Every nation produces from time to time a genius in finance as well as a chemist or astronomer. England and Scotland have produced such men as well as America. I absolutely fail to see, in spite of Mr. Wootton’s able remarks, that protection is in any sense unjust. It does not tax the multitude at all, but, what the word implies, protects them against an unjust neighbour. Franklin as far back as 1774 wrote: “Industry in all shapes, in all instances, and by all means, should be encouraged and protected.” Washington endorsed those remarks when he said “The interests of the people require that they should promote such manufactures as tend to render them independent of others.” Madison said, “A nation leaving its foreign trade to regulate itself might soon find it regulated by other nations.” If free trade is a good thing, then I say that of all nations in the world who should adopt it the United States is the one. The country is suitable for every kind of industry; nature has been particularly kind to the U.S.A. in giving it unlimited natural resources, in addition to all kinds of weather, bluff, and bunkum. Their statesmen have watched free trade in

this country, and after nearly sixty years they still maintain that their first duty and their last is to protect their citizens. Mr. Wootton must admit that America under protection as a nation has made more progress than we have the last fifty years.

Yours faithfully,

Exeter, October 15.

F. W. VINDEN.

SIR,—When I advocated protection in the interests of the drug-trade I in no way violated my political conscience. I have long been in favour of a reasonable form of protection in this country. I have not, however, advanced my political opinions on this question in the *C. & D.*, because I thought a political discussion was hardly suitable for its pages. I am in entire agreement with Mr. Dott. "Xrayser" has, in my opinion, a particularly weak case when he advocates "dumping." By "dumping" we mean that a foreign state places the results of surplus production on our market at cost price or even lower. At a first glance it looks all right for us, but in reality "dumping" can only be beneficial to a state when all the hands in that state are fully employed on the production of better-paying articles than the articles dumped. If "dumping" throws any of our people out of work, or drives any of our people abroad in search of work, it is a distinct calamity to us. "Xrayser" says we can understand the advantage of getting more bullion into the country than we send out, but this is a different thing altogether. The import of bullion cannot throw anybody out of work here, and is hardly likely to drive anybody out of the country. Of course the advantage of a "dumping" market to foreign states is quite plain. It relieves them from all anxiety regarding bad stock resulting from over-production, and makes foreign manufacturers less timid than home ones. In the light of modern industrial development I cannot see that this state has any course left open but the adoption of a reasonable form of protection, and I am quite sure that is the course we will take before long. I do not think we ought to tax raw materials, or even partly manufactured materials which are extensively used in our industries, because we must do nothing to hamper home manufacturers; but all finished articles which we can produce ourselves ought to be taxed, and a small tax on foods of all kinds would ultimately enable our Colonies to produce everything in that way we require. It is a dangerous thing to be so dependent on foreign countries for food-supplies as we are. There is one point on which "Xrayser" and I quite agree—protection fosters trusts and combines. This, however, is not the fault of protection, which is an international affair, but the fault of home legislation. Protection has added immensely to the wealth of America, for instance, but bad internal laws have allowed a few millionaires to appropriate the greater part of that wealth, and the working-classes are even worse off than they are here. In adopting any form of protection here we must have legislation to prevent a similar state of matters.

October 19.

JAMES REID.

SIR,—Mr. Dott's argument is a courageous and logical one. He claims that the benefits of a protective tariff are not limited to the owners of favoured factories only, but are shared by their workmen and extend indeed to the whole nation. A convinced protectionist is bound to maintain that view; but it is the issue on which the controversy turns.

How do the workmen benefit? Employers pay them as nearly as possible the standard wages, and these are regulated, not by the wealth of the principals, nor by the profits of the businesses for which they toil, but generally by the proportion of workers to the amount of work there is to do.

Mr. Dott may reply that that definition exactly suits his argument—that it is protection which secures the work, and therefore keeps up the rate of wages. But such a contention is not justified by actual facts.

The Blue-book lately published by the Board of Trade gives as the conclusion from an immense mass of figures the rough estimate that wages in the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and Germany are as 150, 100, 75, and 66 respectively. Clearly a protective policy does not ensure higher wages. The pre-eminence of the United States in this respect is easily understood when it is remembered that it is a country comprising vast regions as yet hardly touched, and that its population even now is only twenty-one to the square mile, while that of France is 183, of Germany 270

and of England and Wales 558. It would be impossible (in my opinion) for this country to maintain anything like that vast disproportion without free trade.

How the millions of the community not interested in protected manufactures can benefit by protection I have no idea. They are paying extra sixpences every day, and all the year round. "We are members of the same body," says Mr. Dott. A sort of enormous club, in fact. Yes; but a protecting nation is a club in which a very few get all the cosy corners, while the immense majority only subscribe.

Yours faithfully.

A. C. WOOTTON.

Barrymore, North Finchley,

October 20.

[We have, of course, too many calls upon our space to give much of it up to the discussion on the general issue in the Fiscal Question, and, now that both sides have had a good showing, further correspondence should be confined to arguments deduced or deducible from the influence of free trade and protection on the drug and chemical trades.—EDITOR.]

Information Wanted.

182/66. Makers of Clarke's eye-lotion.

91/19. Zymocca sponges: where obtainable?

189/35. Makers of Smith's Sweet-dream Cachous.

** Pressure on our space this week compels us to hold over many replies to correspondents which are in type.—EDITOR.

Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Wednesday, October 28.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association
36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 9.15 P.M. Opening meeting of the session. Mr. A. Currie (President) will give the inaugural address, entitled "The Education of the Pharmacist."

Bradford Chemists' Association, Royal Hotel, Darley Street, at 8.30 P.M. Address by Mr. S. R. Atkins, President of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Thames Valley Chemists' Association, Kingston Hotel, Kingston-on-Thames, at 7 P.M. Discussion on co-operative buying and on the Stamp Act. A dinner will be held at 7.45, for which tickets (3s. 6d. each) can be had from Mr. F. Harvey, Hon. Secretary, 1 Claremont Road, Surbiton.

Public Dispensers' Association, St. Bride's Institute, Bride Lane, Ludgate Circus, E.C., at 8 P.M. Election of new secretary. Discussion on the best method of procedure to obtain title of dispensing chemist.

Thursday, October 29.

Barnsley Chemists' Association, Royal Hotel, Barnsley, at 7 P.M. Annual meeting.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, W. Visit to the London Hospital new dispensary. Members will meet at the hospital at 8.30 P.M.

Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association, 94 West Regent Street, Glasgow, at 9.15 P.M. punctually. Mr. A. Boyd on "Pharmacists and the Inland Revenue," and Mr. T. Maben on "Chinese Pills."

Friday, October 30.

Irish Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association, Gresham Hotel, Dublin. Smoking-concert.

Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association, Hotel Métropole, Bournemouth, at 8 P.M. Annual supper, at which Mr. T. H. W. Idris, President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, will be present. Tickets may be had from Mr. F. Rose, The Boscombe Pharmacy.

Saturday, October 31.

Commercial Travellers. Meeting in the Throne Room, Holborn Restaurant, at 3 P.M., to discuss the fiscal policy of the country, and the proposals for tariff reform. Tickets can be obtained from Mr. Coysl, 42 Weston Park, Crouch End, N. A business card and addressed envelope must accompany all applications.

MEMBERS of the Early-closing Association are to visit Grosvenor House on Saturday, October 31. Admission will be by ticket only, which must be obtained of the Early-closing Association, 21 New Bridge Street, E.C.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: October 22.

THE business tone in drugs and chemicals keeps quiet, although the tendency of prices generally is towards higher rates. The outstanding feature of the week, so far as crude drugs is concerned, is a substantial advance in Rio and Cartagena ipecacuanha, due to a good consumptive demand. Shellac has continued to rise from start to finish, each day scoring a fresh advance of several shillings. Zanzibar cloves have been erratic, but dearer on the week. Pimento has also advanced. American peppermint oil is marking time and is unaltered, while oil of cassia is firmer. Strychnine and salts have advanced. Phenacetin is still weak, and quinine is quiet and unchanged. Castor oil is easier, as is also cream of tartar. There is a good demand for spirit, and prices are tending dearer. The following table shows the principal fluctuations of the week:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Anethol	Benzols	Antimony	Ginger
Cinnamon	Bleaching- powder	Cream of tar- tar	(Cochin)
Ipecac (Rio and Cart.)	Coriander- seed	Oil, castor	Nutmegs (W.I.)
Pepper, white (Penang)	Glycerin		
Pimento	(crude)		
Saffron	Oil, cassia		
Seedlac	Oil, pepper- mint (H.G.H.)		
Shellac			
Strychnine and salts			

Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from October 8 to 22, inclusive: Acid, acetic (@ Terneuzen) 40 brls., (@ Fredrikstad) 140 cbs., (@ Fiume) 16 brls.; acid, boric (@ Paris) 92 brls., (@ Leghorn) 70; acid, carbolic (@ Rotterdam) 50 cks., (@ Amsterdam) 90 cks.; acid, citric (@ Bordeaux), 10; acid, lactic (@ Boston), 12 brls.; acid, oxalic (@ Christiania) 20, (@ Hamburg) 17; acid, sulphuric (@ Amsterdam), 130; acid, tannic (@ Hamburg), 6; acid, tartaric (@ Rotterdam), 55; agar agar (@ Rotterdam) 27, (@ Hamburg) 25; albumen (@ Hamburg) 80 pkgs., (@ Marseilles) 22, (@ Havre) 16; aloes (@ Mossel Bay) 51 cs., (@ Amsterdam) 50 cs.; aniseed (@ Bari) 8 lbs., (@ Riga) 61; arrow-root (@ St. Vincent) 200 lbs., (@ Natal) 100 cs.; arsenic (@ Oporto) 98, (@ Barcelona) 134; "balsams" (@ Para), 10 brls.; belladonna (@ Trieste), 6 brls.; benzoin (@ Singapore), 61; bismuth (@ Sydney), 36 pkgs.; bleaching-powder (@ Hamburg), 234; canary seed (@ Mazagan) 300, (@ Turkey) 4,742, (@ Sherefi) 1,482 cwt.; cardamoms (@ Bombay) 136, (@ Colombo) 182; caraway-seed (@ Harlingen) 140, (@ Eregli) 1,157 cwt.; cascara sagrada (@ New York), 286; cassia lignea (@ Hamburg), 300 lbs.; chamomiles (@ Ghent) 79, (@ Antwerp) 11; cinchona (@ Amsterdam) 611, (@ Lisbon) 263; cloves (@ Penang) 18 cs., (@ Rotterdam) 125; coca-leaves (@ Colombo), 8; cocaine (@ Bombay), 1 cs.; cochineal (@ Teneriffe), 49; collodion (@ Hamburg), 8 cs.; cream of tartar (@ Malaga) 8, (@ Marseilles) 22, (@ Bordeaux) 40; cumin-seed (@ Malta), 13; cuttlefish-bone (@ Bombay), 27 cs.; dragon's-blood (@ Singapore), 2; drugs, unenumerated (@ Antwerp) 10 brls., (@ St. Nazaire) 20, (@ Dieppe) 51, (@ Yokohama) 10, (@ Trieste) 23, (@ Hamburg) 63 brls., (@ Leghorn) 233, (@ Marseilles) 19; ergot (@ Hamburg), 27; fenugreek-seed (@ Morocco), 148; gamboge (@ Havre) 6, (@ Singapore) 5; gentian (@ Marseilles) 202, (@ Bordeaux) 61; ginger, dry (@ Bombay)

186 bags, (@ Calcutta) 500, (@ Hong-Kong) 2,400 pkgs.; glycerin (@ New Zealand) 110 dms., (@ Dunkirk) 37 dms., (@ Antwerp) 20 dms., (@ Monte Video) 200 cs.; gum arabic (@ Bombay) 29, (@ Alexandria) 23; gum, unenumerated (@ Persia), 294 pkgs.; honey (@ Dieppe) 31, (@ Montreal) 34 bxs., (@ Valparaiso) 249, (@ Eten) 34 brls., (@ Jamaiza) 7 bxs.; insect powder (@ Trieste), 10; iodine (@ Valparaiso), 57; ipecacuanha (@ Singapore) 35, (@ Monte Video) 28; jalap (@ Hamburg), 24 bxs.; juniper berries (@ Rotterdam), 328; lead acetate (@ Tréport) 3, (@ Rotterdam) 30; lime-juice (@ Dominica) 185 pkgs., (@ Halifax) 13 lhd., (@ Kingstown) 2 pns.; liquorice-juice (@ Bordeaux) 12 cs., (@ Naples) 20; lysol (@ Hamburg), 51; manna (@ Palermo), 2; oil, cassia (@ Hamburg), 18; oil, castor (@ Marseilles) 25 cs., (@ Italy) 175 cs., (@ Leghorn) 53 cs., (@ Calcutta) 300 cs.; oil, citronella (@ Galle), 26 drms.; oil, cod-liver (@ Aalesund) 255 brls., (@ Bergen) 131, (@ New York) 35, (@ Christiania) 15; oil, eucalyptus (@ Melbourne), 74; oil, lime (@ Dominica), 23; oil, peppermint (@ Kobé) 5 cs., (@ New York) 10; oil, rose (@ Bombay), 2 pots; oil, sulphur (@ Trapani), 30; oils, essential (@ Messina) 70, (@ Ostend) 19, (@ Hamburg) 9, (@ Palermo) 5; opium (@ Salonica) 10, (@ Bushire) 18, (@ Calcutta) 35, (@ Smyrna) 60, (@ Havre) 8, (@ Constantinople) 18; paraldehyde (@ Rotterdam), 4 cs.; pimento (@ Jamaica), 155; pot. carb. (@ Hamburg), 21; pot. caustic (@ Hamburg), 51; pot. chlorate (@ Tréport) 78, (@ Gothenburg) 15; pot. cyanide (@ Hamburg) 65 cs.; pot. permanganate (@ Hamburg), 5 cs.; pot. prussiate (@ Paris), 17; quinilla (@ Hamburg), 73; quinine (@ Amsterdam), 5 bxs.; rhubarb (@ China), 47 cs.; "roots" (@ Hamburg), 29 bxs.; saccharin (@ Rotterdam) 1, (@ Antwerp) 2; saffron (@ Valencia), 2 cs.; sal ammoniac (@ Amsterdam), 17; sandarac (@ Mogador) 20, (@ Hamburg) 30; sarsaparilla (@ Panama) 19, (@ Hamburg) 60 bxs.; scammony-root (@ Ismidt), 112; seedlac (@ Karachi), 50; senega (@ Hamburg), 17; senna (@ Alexandria), 30; shellac (@ Calcutta) 1,463, button lac 478; soda carb. (@ Hamburg) 20, (@ New York) 300 kgs.; soda chlorate (@ Gothenburg), 48; soda prussiate (@ Paris), 19; soda sulph. (@ Hamburg) 27, (@ Rotterdam) 100; soy (@ Hong-Kong), 250 cks.; spermaceti (@ Chili), 57; sugar of milk (@ Hamburg), 10 cs.; sulphur (@ Catania), 2,707 pkgs.; tamarinds (@ Calcutta), 54; tartar (@ Bordeaux) 61, (@ Rotterdam) 3, (@ Hamburg) 12, (@ Marseilles) 17, (@ Naples) 5; tragacanth (@ Persia) 151 cs.; turmeric (@ Bombay), 75; vanilla (via Auckland), 4; wax, bees' (@ Hamburg) 35, (@ Bombay) 68 cs., (@ Karachi) 12 cs., (@ Havre) 67; wax, Carnauba (@ Pernambuco), 61; wax ceresin (@ Hamburg), 65; wax, unenumerated (@ Hamburg) 155, (@ Havre) 37 bxs.; wax, vegetable (@ Kobé), 54 cs.

Heavy Chemicals.

No change of any special importance has taken place in the general condition of the heavy-chemical market since last writing. The tone continues fairly good, albeit business is perhaps a shade quiet. Exports are scarcely so heavy as they were, but they compare favourably with the average at this period. Home demand is moderate. A steady covering of next year's requirements is also being experienced.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—Caustic soda remains unchanged at recent rates, but tone is on the firm side, with demand very fair. Bleaching-powder is still in a somewhat uncertain position, but it is decidedly firmer than some time ago, and quotations stand nominally at 47. 5s. to 47. 15s. per ton on rails or f.o.b. Soda-crystals in better request, and saltcake also continues to move well and is firm.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, on the whole, maintains a very steady tone, although actually business passing is not very extensive either for prompt or forward. Present nearest values: Beckton, 12*l.* 10s. for prompt and 12*l.* 15s. for forward; Beckton terms, 12*l.* 7s. 6*d.*; London, 12*l.* 7s. 6*d.*; Leith, 12*l.* 7s. 6*d.*; and Hull, 12*l.* 5s.

ZINC SALTS in brief request, with prices fully maintained. Zinc sulphate crystals, 6*l.* to 6*l.* 10s. per ton; zinc-chloride solution, 100° Tw., 6*l.* 10s. to 6*l.* 15s. per ton.

BENZOLS.—The late improved demand has been well maintained, and prices rule firm at 9*l*. to 10*l.* per gal. for 90-per-cent. and 7*l*. to 7*l*. per gal. for 50-per-cent. Aniline oil and salt are only quiet at 5*l.* per lb. and 4*l*. per lb. respectively.

LEAD COMPOUNDS in moderate demand, with tone fairly steady. white acetate of lead, 23*l.* 10s. per ton, less 2*l*. per cent. Glasgow; brown acetate of lead, 16*l.* 10s. per ton, less 2*l*. per cent. Glasgow; nitrate of lead, 22*l.* 10s. to 23*l.* per ton, less 2*l*. per cent. Glasgow.

SULPHOCYANIDES are nominally maintained in value, but little business of moment is passing. Potassium, 7*l*. to 7*l*. per lb.; ammonium, 95-per-cent., 6*l*. to 6*l*. 10s. per lb.; and barium, 95-per-cent., 3*l*. to 3*l*. per lb.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, October 21.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—We have to report the arrival of a few barrels of Maranham. Holders are firm in their ideas, at prices ranging from 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb., according to quality.

CANARY-SEED.—Sales have taken p'ace at 55*s.* per 4*lb*. on the spot. Shippers are unable to offer for forward delivery, owing

to the excitement in Turkey, so we may expect to see still higher prices before long.

CARNAUBA WAX.—Still very scarce on the spot, small parcels having changed hands at recent quotations.

CASTOR OIL.—Unchanged on the spot at recent quotations. For shipment there is rather more doing in first-pressure French, and business has been done in good seconds Calcutta at 2 $\frac{9}{12}$ d. over the beginning of next year.

COD LIVER OIL.—Further arrivals of Newfoundland have taken place for delivery against contracts. There is none now available in first hands.

FENUGREEK-SEED has still further advanced, spot being held firmly at 8s. per cwt.

GUINEA-GRAINS.—In limited supply on the spot, and little available under 45s. per cwt.

QUILLIAWA.—Little business is passing. The limited supply on the spot is held firmly at 21s. 10s. to 22s. 10s., according to quality.

IRISH MOSS still continues scarce for poorer qualities. Some shippers are afraid they will have no more to offer this season.

SPERMACETI.—A further arrival of fine Chilean has taken place. It is held firmly at recent quotations.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, October 20.

Business in general is very quiet. The drug market, however, shows great firmness in respect to several articles.

ANISEED is very firm, Russian being quoted 43m. to 44m., and Levant 38m. to 40m. per 100 kilos.

BALSAM, PERU, is firmer at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to 10m. per kilo.

CAMPHOR (refined) is quiet, second-hand holders asking 420m. per 100 kilos.

CANTHARIDES is steady at 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. per kilo.

CASCARA SAGRADA is quiet at from 170m. to 175m. per 100 kilos.

CORIANDER-SEED is firmer, 25m. per 100 kilos. having been paid.

ERGOT is quiet at 380m. per 100 kilos.

FENUGREEK is firm, 15m. per 100 kilos. being asked for shipment.

IPECACUANHA is dearer; Rio is quoted at 13m. to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., and Cartagena at 11m. per kilo.

KOLA continues scarce at 100m. per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL is strong, spot offering at 50m., and for forward delivery 44m. per kilo. is asked.

QUININE is unchanged at 35m. per kilo.

SENEGA is quoted 745m. per 100 kilos.

SPERMACETI is very firm at 240m. per 100 kilos.

WAX (Japanese¹) is quoted 142 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. per 100 kilos.

OILS (FIXED).—Casior shows little business, first-pressing in barrels is 42m., and forward 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. per 100 kilos. Cod liver is firm with a better demand at 475m. per barrel for non-congealing oil. Linseed is very dull, and rape quiet.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Star anise is firm at 10m. to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. per kilo. Clove is very firm. Cassia is dearer at 7m. per kilo. Peppermint (HGH) is quoted 15m. per lb., and Japanese for forward delivery 16m. to 17m. per kilo.

Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, October 22: Ipecacuanha, senega, star-aniseed oil, menthol, and carnauba-wax are all dearer.

NEW YORK, October 22: Business here is good. Opium is weak, at 83 20 per lb. in single cases. Quinine is a strong market, at 25c. per oz. Cascara sagrada is easier, at 16c. per lb., and ergot remains scarce, at 45c. per lb. Rio ipecacuanha is dearer, at \$1 40 per lb., and for Cartagena \$1 20 is quoted. Podophyllum-root is scarce, at 6c., and the market is bare of Mexican sarsaparilla, at 13c. per lb. Oil of peppermint is unsettled, \$2.90 per lb. being quoted.

ACID, TARTARIC.—Steady, at 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for foreign and 1s. 1d. for English.

ALCOHOL.—We understand that the combination of the German spirit-ring, which embraces 92 per cent. of the producers, has been renewed for another year. Prices, therefore, both on the German and British markets, have been substantially advanced. Druggists' qualities are now quoted at from 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per proof gal., in bond. There has been a continued demand for export to Japan.

ALOES.—The s.s. *Carisbrook Castle* has arrived with 51 cases from Mossel Bay, which come to a very bare market.

ANETHOL is dearer at from 8s. 6d. to 9s. per lb., according to quantity.

ANISEED.—New Russian, of which the quality is poorer than usual, is offered at 21s. per cwt., spot, gross for net.

ANTIMONY is easier at from 25l. to 25l. 10s. per ton for English regulus.

CAMPHOR.—The market for crude is very firm, and it is reported that there is great difficulty in obtaining supplies.

CASCARA SAGRADA is unaltered at from 87s. 6d. to 90s. per cwt., according to age. There has been some business on the spot at 87s. 6d., and a parcel lying in Liverpool has also been sold at 90s.

CINCHONA.—At the periodical auction on Tuesday there was a good demand for the small quantity offered, and practically everything was disposed of at and since the sale, at firm prices. The average unit may be placed at from 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., although in some instances the higher figure was exceeded for some parcels of manufacturing bark. This result compares with 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. at the previous London sale, and an equivalent of 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. at the last Amsterdam auction. Altogether about 122,500 oz. of quinine were offered in bark form.

The following table shows the quantity of bark offered and sold:

	Packages Offered	Packages Sold
East Indian cinchona	567	197
South American cinchona	541	453
African cinchona	503	411
Java cinchona	133	107
Ceylon cinchona	61	61
	1,810	1,229

The following were the approximate quantities of bark purchased by the principal buyers:

	Lbs.
The American and Italian factories	40,900
Messrs. Howards & Sons	34,500
The Frankfort on-Main and Stuttgart factories	22,500
The Imperial Quinine factory	17,100
The Mannheim and Amsterdam factories	9,300
The Brunswick factory	4,700
Druggists, brokers, &c.	48,500
Total quantity sold	177,300
Bought in or withdrawn	120,000

Total quantity offered and sold... 297,300

The prices paid for sound hark were as follows:

EAST INDIAN.—Officinalis, original stem chips and shavings 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3d.; good, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; renewed chips and shavings, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; good sort, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; branch, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Succirubra, original stem chips, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; branch, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; renewed, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Hybrid, stem chips, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and branch, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

CEYLON.—Ledgeriana, good natural stem chips and shavings, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; renewed ditto, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and twigs, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Succirubra, stem chips and shavings, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

JAVA.—Good Ledgeriana stem chips, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; branch chips, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. root, 9d.; and red dust, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4d. per lb.

SOUTH AMERICAN.—A parcel of 62 bales soft Columbian (ZO) imported in January 1835, sold at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for sound, and of Bolivian cultivated Calisaya 479 packages were offered, comprising some good testing quality. Nice bright sound quill brought 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; fair to good quill, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and quillings 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

WEST COAST AFRICAN.—A parcel of 508 bales Succirubra quill, imported last month via Lisbon, was mostly sold, including fair stout dark quill at 5d.; fair bright quill, part rusty, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and chips and quillings, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

The next bark auctions at Amsterdam will take place on November 12, and is expected to consist of about 8,200 packages.

COCOA-BUTTER.—The auction to be held on November 3, at Amsterdam, will consist of 70 tons Van Houten's, 11 tons de Jong, 5 tons Mignon, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons Dutch (without brand), while on the same date in London 90 tons of Cadbury's brand will be offered.

CORIANDER-SEED.—For Morocco seed 14s. per cwt. has been paid, being firmer.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—The tendency is still downwards, B.P. 98-per-cent. powder offering at 84s.; 95-per-cent. powder, 82s.; and first white French crystals (92 per cent.), 80s. per cwt., spot.

GLYCERIN.—The prices of French crude have substantially advanced, and a good business has been done for this and next year's delivery. The position of refined is therefore firmer.

IPECACUANHA.—An important advance has taken place in Rio and Cartagena descriptions, owing to a good consumptive demand. Towards the end of last week up to 6s. was paid for Rio (Matto Grasso), and on Saturday last the principal importer advanced his price to 6s. 3d., at which business has since been done. This is an advance of fully 1s. on last week's sale-price. Rio (Minas) has also advanced to 6s. There has also been a fair business in Cartagena, from 4s. 6d. to 5s., having been paid, and very little was obtainable at the higher figure on Wednesday, the principal holder having realised. No arrivals of ipecac. have taken place for some time past, and with the greatly increased demand, which is nothing unusual at this time of the year, the stocks will show a substantial reduction by the end of the month.

JUNIPER-BERRIES are arriving in fair quantities, but the bulk of them are going direct into consumption.

LAVENDER-FLOWERS.—The adverse weather has affected the supply of hand picked French flowers, and prices are tending dearer; 35s. per cwt. is a spot quotation.

LIQUORICE-ROOT.—There is a continuous scarcity of *South European* cut decorticated root, and no arrivals are looked for at least a month.

MENTHOL is firm, at 22s. 6d. per lb., spot, for Kobayashi brand, with small sales thereat. From second-hands, resale parcels were offering on Wednesday at from 18s. to 19s., c.i.f., for forward shipment, according to position, and first-hands quote 22s. 6d. for January-February shipment.

MORPHINE.—A good demand is reported at makers' prices.

OIL, ALMOND.—Fair quantities of almonds are coming forward from Morocco, so that there is a possibility of the oil being lower.

OIL, CASSIA. is dearer, oil containing 80 to 85 per cent. cinnamic aldehyde having been sold at 3s. 4d. per lb., spot; for 75 per cent. to 80 per cent. 3s. 2d. is quoted, and 70 per cent. to 75 per cent. 3s., spot terms. For shipment prices are also higher.

OIL, CASTOR. is easier, *Belgian* firsts being offered at 20s. 2s. 6d. per ton, spot, and October-December delivery and seconds 18s. 12s. 6d. *Hull* make is 20s. 2s. 6d. for firsts, and 18s. 12s. 6d. for seconds for prompt and October-December delivery, ex wharf, London.

OIL, CITRONELLA.—Firm. Superior Ceylon quality is quoted 1d. per oz., and ordinary 10d. to 10½d. per lb. For shipment up to the end of February business was reported last week at 9½d. in drums, c.i.f. terms. Business has also been done in drums at 9½d. c.i.f., in ton lots.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Our Bergen correspondent writes, on October 17, that holders of fine quality are inclined to raise their quotations, although the nominal price is still 475s. per barrel, f.o.b., for finest non-congealing oil. Stocks are now very small. The exports from Bergen amount to 1,994 barrels, against 7,696 barrels at the same time last year. The market is unaltered, practically no business having been done; 520s. is still quoted for finest Norwegian, and 475s. for Newfoundland non-freezing.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—There is no material change in the position of American oils, business being of a retail description. Various brands of tin oil are offered at from 12s. to 12s. 6d. per lb., spot, and HGH at from 15s. 3d. to 15s. 6d., spot, with sales of January-December delivery at 15s. 3d., London terms. Japanese dementholised is offered at 7s. 3d., spot, but "c.i.f." prices are dearer—e.g., January-February shipment being offered early in the week at 7s. 4½d., c.i.f. Cables from New York prophesy that we shall eventually see much higher prices.

OIL, PIMENTO. is moving upwards in sympathy with berries, one distiller quoting 13s. per lb. for B.P.

OIL, STAR ANISEED. is firm at 4s. 4d. per lb., spot.

OPIUM.—The market is steady, but demand is somewhat slack, with a few sales of Turkey druggists' at 9s. 3d., and Persian on the spot at 11s. 3d. per lb.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 16.—Owing to copious showers during the past week, fall sowings will now commence, and holders consequently show more disposition to sell. Prices are beyond question very low, and a further decline appears improbable. The market closes quiet, the sales for the week amounting to 10 cases Karahissars at 8s. 7d. per lb., f.o.b.

PHENACETIN remains in a very depressed condition, makers quoting from 2s. 10d. to 3s. per lb. in bulk according to quantity.

POTASH, PRUSSIATE.—Best English or Scotch yellow is quoted at from 5½d. to 5¾d. per lb.

QUININE.—A new brand of Dutch quinine has appeared on the market. The maker was formerly with the Bandong quinine factory in Java, and his unexpected competition is reported to be the reason why an advance in the makers' price (warranted as a result of the last Amsterdam auction) was not made. The new maker has evidently obtained a slight foothold on this market, the Customs Bill of Entry of October 20 showing a consignment to London of 35,840 ozs. of this make from Holland. We understand the bulk of it was sold at 11½d. per oz., or 1½d. below the official price of German quinine, but it ought to be explained that it is inferior in appearance to the German make. The market for German quinine in second hands has been quiet, with small sales of December delivery at 1s. 0½d. per oz.

RESORCIN.—Crystals are now quoted 4s. 9d. to 5s. per lb., net, according to quantity.

SAFFRON.—Advices from Valencia state that little progress is being made with the gathering of the new crop, and that the drought continues. In consequence of the lowering of the Spanish exchange from 34 20 peseta to 33 10 peseta, prices have advanced by 9½d. per lb., old crop being quoted at from 31s. to 31s. 6d. net for best. It is expected the new will open at about 32s. 6d. to 33s., as it is said there is practically no old crop left in Spain.

SCAMMONY-ROOT.—Business has been done in Liverpool at about 22s. 6d. per cwt.

SHELLAC.—The market has again shown a strong tone in all positions, with a large business at daily advancing prices—e.g., the price of fair spot TN, which closed last week at 195s. to 196s., has now advanced to 210s.—a rise of 15s. per cwt.; AC Garnet has been sold up to 180s., and GAL block at 162s. 6d. For arrival, TN has been sold up to 210s. for October-November shipment, December-February up to 203s., and AC Garnet up to 175s. per cwt., c.i.f. terms. Futures have advanced considerably from start to finish—e.g., December delivery, which closed on Saturday at 202s., had risen to 220s. per cwt. by Thursday, and other positions correspondingly.

SPICES.—At auction on Wednesday rough Cochin *Ginger* was 2s. to 3s. lower on sale without reserve, fair washed selling at 32s.; small and medium 29s. to 29s. 6d. Bold and medium scraped was taken out at 70s. Small light Singapore *Pepper* sittings sold at 5½d., and Alleppy was bought in at 6½d. The market is firmer privately, with business in fair at 6½d., spot. *White pepper* in auction sold at full prices, including fine coriander kind at 1s. 0½d. and fair small, 9½d. Prices on the spot are firm, Singapore and Penang offering at 9½d. *Pimento* is firmer, fair selling at from 4½d. to 4½d., and 4½d. is now asked. Good West Central African *Chilles* sold at 48s., and fair large red Japanese were bought in at 27s. Japanese *Capsieum* were also bought in at 20s. for reddish and yellow, mostly of stalk. Red Bombay cherries sold at 17s. 6d. West Indian *Nutmegs* were irregular to ½d. per lb. lower. *Mace* was steady, and *Cassia lignea* and *Cinnamon* were bought in. Of *Cloves*, 51 cases Penang were offered, of which 8 sold at 9½d. for fair bright unpicked. Privately, the market has been fluctuating, but dearer on balance, with a large speculative business, including January-March and March-May at 6½d. to 6½d. closing buyers.

STRYCHNINE.—Both the English and German makers have raised their prices by 1d. per oz., and now quote crystals at 1s. 9d., and pure precipitate at 1s. 8d. net. *Silts* have also been advanced. It is pointed out that, in view of the continued scarcity of *nux vomica*, still higher prices are justified.

WAX, BEES'.—American yellow (W.H.B. brand) is now quoted at 7s. 15s. per cwt., net, and white ditto 9s., net, in lots of 5 cases.

WAX, CARNAUBA. is very firm at prices ranging from 82s. 6d. to 100s., according to quality.

WAX, VEGETABLE.—Japanese is firm, with a small business in good squares at 68s. 6d. per cwt., spot, and for arrival 70s. is quoted.

Amsterdam Cinchona-auctions.

The ten auctions to be held at Amsterdam in 1904 will take place on the following dates:

January 28	July 28
March 31	September 1
April 7	October 6
May 19	November 10
June 23	December 15

Moscow Chemical-market.

Russian copperas is offered at 5r. 35k. to 5r. 50k.; and foreign at from 5r. 60k. to 5r. 75k. Sulphate of soda, which was freely offered in former years, is scarcer this year because of the increased demand on the part of glass-manufacturers. Prices have recently risen from 40k. to 45k., and even 50k., per pood. Clean sulphate of alumina, which sold some time ago at 1r. 5k. to 1r. 15k., has changed hands in some cases, it is reported, at 1r. 25k. per pood. As to alum, last year's agreement as to purchasing from factories outside Moscow still operates. In accordance therewith, the price in Moscow is sustained at 1r. 35k. per pood for ordinary, and 1r. 50k. for clean.

A Cod-liver Oil Story.

A correspondent sends us an account of a cod-liver oil transaction which he obtained first hand from one of the interested parties, the truth of which he guarantees. It appears that one of the largest refiners in Norway (we omit the town) consigned a number of barrels of cod-liver oil to a large wholesale house in London. A rival firm in the same town, knowing of the transaction, and being short of oil to fill certain contracts, sent a representative to Hull, who travelled in the same steamer as the oil. This representative saw the casks loaded for London, after which he took an early train, and saw them loaded onto the railway van in London. He then followed them to their destination, bought them from the purchaser at a large profit to the seller, and consigned them back to Hull, afterwards taking train himself and travelling in the same steamer back to Norway, of course delivering the oil to his own firm. The above incident serves to bring into relief the extreme measures to which refiners have been put in order to fulfil contracts, and affords a true index of the famine that exists in Norwegian cod-liver oil.

Russian Chemical-works, &c., Dividends.

Out of fifty enterprises in Russia dealing in acids, alkalis, salts, animal-products, fats, vegetable oils, artificial colours, extracts, perfumery, and pharmaceutical goods, those manufacturing artificial manures yielded the smallest dividends. Of six, 3 per cent. was paid by three, two showed losses, and another came out even. Manufacturers of vegetable oils, lacquers, and colours, show the following results: Four paid from 4 per cent. to 6 per cent. and over, three paid no dividend, and one made a loss. Out of the six fairly large chemical works, two paid no dividends, one made a loss, and three paid from 3 per cent. to 13 per cent. One perfumery-factory paid nothing, and the other three paid 5 per cent. to 7 per cent. Of five factories manufacturing pharmaceutical products only one was as low as 8 per cent., the rest paid 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. Branches of foreign colour-works such as the Berlin Aniline Factory, gained in 1900, 1901, and 1902, sixty-five, fifty-six, and 136 thousand roubles net profits respectively, and the Baden Aniline and Soda Factory for the same years yielded thirty-four, 119, and 130 thousand roubles, with a small outlay.

Sicilian Essential Oils.

A Continental report on Messina essential oils, dated October 7, says prices of late have been fairly well held for oil of lemon and as the manufacturers lost money at the former rates they are now endeavouring to defend themselves against further reductions. They are not now so ready to make concessions as they were in the summer, and some are of the opinion that more active demand will probably set in with the approach of the new crop. Prices for forward delivery are higher than for spot, from which it is also inferred that makers are not willing to reduce their prices any further. There is still a fair amount of old stock on hand, and the new harvest is expected to be about one-quarter to one-fifth larger than last year. The normal harvest prospects and the slack demand for oil of bergamot brought about a decline several weeks ago, but prices have since been maintained. The first lots of sweet and bitter orange oil have come on to the market, and values, which went up on account of the demand for prompt delivery, have now become normal again. There appears to be little old-crop oil available, and the harvest is about a moderate one. Of the three most important Messina essential oils, orange is the one that promises an improvement in price.

THE annual dinner of the Tunbridge Wells Chemists' Association will be held at the Clarendon Hotel, Tunbridge Wells, on October 11. Tickets (5s. each) may be had from Mr. S. V. Booth, 25 Grosvenor Road, or Mr. Bishop, The Broadway Pharmacy.

Colonial and Foreign News.

MESSRS. A. S. WATSON & CO. (LIMITED), of Amoy, Hong-Kong, and elsewhere, have purchased the Amoy ice and aerated-water factories at Kulungsui, hitherto under the management of Messrs. N. Moalle & Co. (Limited), general merchants, Amoy.

A SPLIT.—A few weeks ago the Naftalan Gesellschaft at Magdeburg, manufacturers of "Naftalan," were dissolved, and a naphtha-ointment basis is now being made by two different firms. The proprietors of the new Naftalan Gesellschaft call their preparation "Naftalan" (without a *t*), while a partner of the late firm makes his preparation at Dresden under the original name of "Naftalan." Both are patented, and are said to differ in their physical and chemical composition.

N.A.R.D. MEETING.—The annual meeting of the National Association of Retail Druggists was held at Washington on October 6 to 9. The annual report of President Smither contained recommendations reaffirming the position of the convention in favour of \$2, \$4, and \$6 scale of prices on proprietary articles, and the advisability of proprietors recognising the claims of the retailers in the matter. The passing of an anti-trading-stamp law is to be supported, and a buying-club proposition is to be considered. A strong resolution favouring the reduction in the tax on grain alcohol to 70c. per gal., and opposing the tax on alcohol for use in the arts (except for export) was urged, and it was also recommended that the services of a general attorney be retained for the Association. The principal feature of the report of the Executive Committee was the recommendation that an effort be made to establish the formation of contracts between patent-medicine proprietors and retail druggists. The committee believes that greater benefits would accrue to the proprietors than to retailers from the recognition of the latter and the disposition of goods through them. A committee from the Association called at the White House to ask the President to incorporate in his annual message to Congress changes desired by the druggists in patent and trade-mark laws so far as they affect medicines. The principal features of the desired legislation is a provision that patents be granted on processes of medicine, and not on products. Under existing laws patents are granted on both. The committee assured Mr. Roosevelt that if the changes were made, and the law limited to processes only, the price of many valuable foreign medicines would be reduced.

Personalities.

MR. M. A. J. NOBLE, of Bombay, sailed by the *New York* from Southampton, on October 17, *en route* for India *via* Japan.

MR. ALEXANDER BOTTLE, J.P., pharmaceutical chemist and Mr. William James Barnes, chemist and druggist, both of Dover, have been appointed Justices under the Lunacy Act, 1890.

MR. MARCUS SPURWAY, Brazilian Vice-Consul (of the firm of Spurway & Co.), has arrived in London from Grasse. His firm's London address, 184 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C., will find him.

MR. H. B. SHARMAN, chemist and druggist, The Pavement, Northwood, has had to relinquish business for some time on account of the state of his health. Mr. Sharman is at present recruiting at Harrogate.

MR. FRED COWDERY, Hon. Secretary of the Northampton Chemists' Association, asks us to state that he has not acted as divisional secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society. He had been recommended for the office, and was unable to accept nomination.

MR. JOSEPH EDMUND WRIGHT, the Senior Wrangler in 1900, who was placed in the First Division of the First Class in Part II. of the Mathematical Tripos, 1901, and was Smith Prizeman, 1902, is leaving Cambridge to take up the post of Associate Professor of Mathematics at Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania. Mr. Wright was on October 10 elected Fellow of Trinity College. He is the son of Mr. Joseph Wright, chemist and druggist, 174 Park Road, Liverpool.

The Paris Society of Pharmacy.

CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENARY.



The Head Porter of the Paris School of Pharmacy.

THE Centenary of the Paris Society of Pharmacy on Saturday, October 17, may be described as an "At Home" function. Pharmaceutical gatherings are so often held in any available place—town halls and University buildings, riverside or country resorts, exhibitions, and so on—that this Paris gathering of pharmacists, by pharmacists, in a building exclusively devoted to pharmacists, had some elements of novelty. "Madame la Société" is a dame whose traditions date from the *ancien régime*, tracing back her lineage, as she does, for several centuries; and she is, like all such persons in France, somewhat exclusive, rarely keeping "open house." When she is "at home," the reception is what might be expected—simple and in good taste, world-wide, yet essentially intimate. Her halls are spacious enough for all her guests without rush and overcrowding, and her proceedings delightfully dignified without being dull; while her stately mansion, with its family picture-gallery, stained glass, and historic associations make a mere call a pleasure. It was a rainy day—an exceptionally rainy day, one would have called it, in any other year but 1903—and even the trophies of tricolor flags on the frontage of the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy (probably put up in our honour, but more probably in that of the King and Queen of Italy) looked bedraggled and dismal as the overcoated and umbrella-protected guests arrived. But, once inside the entrance hall, an obliging uniformed official of the School of Pharmacy, presiding at an impromptu cloak-room, relieved one of dripping umbrella and similar impedimenta; and in the spacious vestibule, decorated with flowering plants, M. Léger (President of the Society) and M. Bourquelot (General Secretary) stood, in faultless evening dress, and received guests with a cordiality that dispelled any remnants of depression. After a few words of welcome, the newcomer was handed to another office-bearer of the Society (this time in a frock-coat). Were he M. Choay or Dr. Vaudin, he was wreathed in smiles and courtesy. Then, armed with an elaborate plan of the hall with numbered seats, the guest was ushered to his place in the great hall.

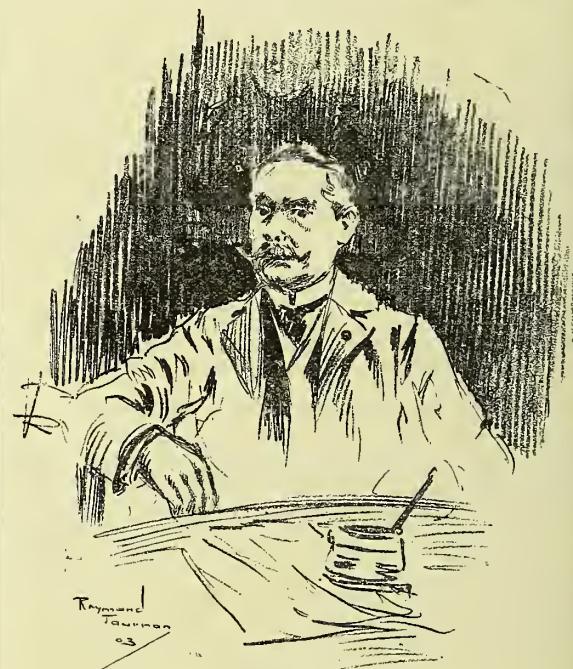
And thus it continued till the Salle des Actes was sufficiently, though not completely or uncomfortably, filled.

The Centenary Meeting.

A buzz of conversation and friendly greeting went around, and one had time to cast a glance at the horse-shoe-table and note its occupants. M. Léger naturally occupied the place of honour. On his right hand was M. Guignard, member of the Institute, Director of the Paris School of Pharmacy, and associate member of the Society. Further on were M. Albert Derneville (President of the Brussels Royal Society of Pharmacy) and Mr. Idris (President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference), &c. On M. Léger's right sat M. Bourquelot and Mr. Atkins (President P.S.G.B.), Dr. Caventou (associate member of the Society), M. Marty (a retired chief army pharmacist),

and others. Two other army pharmacists, M. Georges, of the Val de Grâce Hospital (who acted as Secretary of the Society last year), and M. Balland, of the Invalides Central Military Pharmacy, were there. But although the Institute, the Sorbonne, the Academies, the School of Pharmacy, and the Army were all represented, no uniforms or robes were worn, as this was not a State or public function.

In the hall many well-known faces might be noted. M. André Pontier, historian of French pharmacy in general, as



DR. L. VAUDIN.

Treasurer of the Paris Society of Pharmacy.

M. Balland is of military pharmacy in particular. Paris retail pharmacy was represented by MM. Rièthe, Petit, Sonnerat, Crinon, and many others; while the wholesale element included MM. Voiry, Choay, (Secretary of the Society of Pharmacy, 1903), &c. MM. Grimbert, Béhal, Mourau, and others, represented the assistant professors, who are also hospital pharmacists. M. Haller had come from the Sorbonne, and M. Villejean from the Hôtel Dieu Hospital—in fact, it was a fairly large and very representative gathering. The fine old hall was a little gloomy on this overcast day in spite of its six windows; but the electric light, switched on before the proceedings commenced, lighted up the gilding of the walls and ceiling and enabled the C. & D. artist to conscientiously note the details.

At 2 P.M. M. Léger's presidential bell announced the opening of the meeting, and he proceeded to read his

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

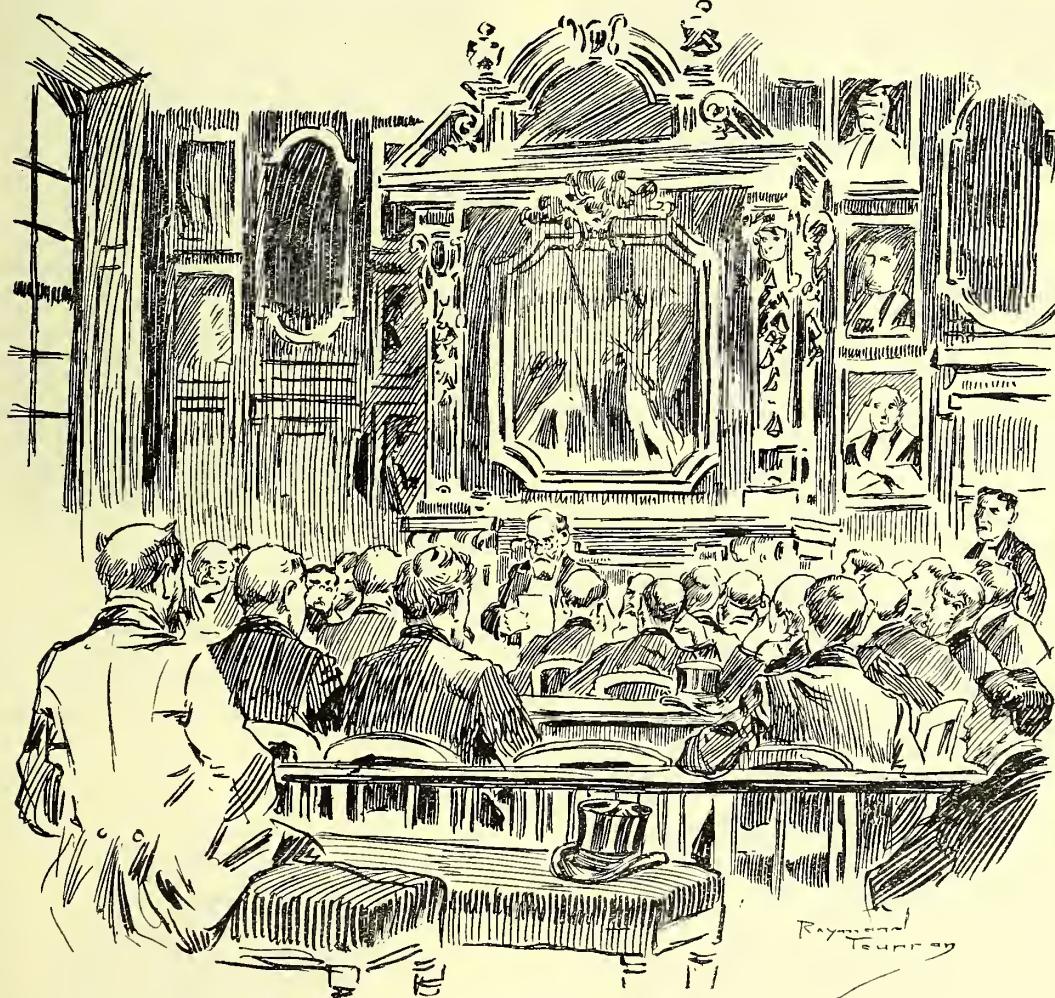
He said: When in February last the Society of Pharmacy of Paris did me the honour of calling me to preside over its proceedings, I had neglected to consult the archives. I knew that the Society was very ancient, but I did not know exactly its age. It was necessary for our vigilant and devoted Secretary (M. Bourquelot) to come and tell me that in 1903 our Society completed its hundredth year. At the

same time he proposed to celebrate our centenary, and this proposition was accepted.

It is a great joy for us to see with what spontaneity you have responded to our invitation to this handsome hall, which has been placed at our disposition by M. Guignard, the distinguished and sympathetic chief of the Paris School of Pharmacy. In the name of the Society of Pharmacy of Paris I thank you, and express my profound gratitude to the great representatives of science, to the members of the Institute, the Academy of Medicine, and our learned masters of the School of Pharmacy, who by their presence have not only wished to give *éclat* to the ceremony, but to show the interest they take in our proceedings; to you, my

pereur!" The year 1803 was for science the beginning of a new era—the laborious and fruitful period which has continued right through the nineteenth century. To confine ourselves to our own domain, remember that chemistry, though hardly then out of long clothes ("sortait à peine de ses langes"), replaced the old receipts by the exact methods of Lavoisier.

THE LANGUAGE OF THIS SCIENCE, hitherto obscure, had been renovated by the initiative of Guyton de Morveau. Thirty years had passed since Priestley had discovered oxygen (August 1, 1774), and our great master Scheele had not been dead seventeen years. Such changes



CELEBRATION IN THE SALLE DES ACTES.
M. Léger reading his Presidential Address.

dear colleagues and *confrères*, representatives of numerous scientific and professional associations; and, above all, to you,

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS AND COMRADES

who have not hesitated to suspend your own labours, and who have not been deterred by the fatigues of a long journey with the sole object of bringing to us the precious proof of your friendship.

M. Bourquelot will tell you later on the history of our Society. This date of 1803 is worthy of notice: 1803 was the epoch when France began to feel the influence of him who later on was to become the Emperor Napoleon. This powerful genius was not entirely absorbed by the works of war, and history tells us he showed himself as great in his talents of organisation in the works of peace—of which several particularly interest us—as in his warlike conquest. (A Voice: "Vive l'Em-

in science would naturally leave their impression on pharmacy. Baumé in 1797 said: "No pharmacopoeia applies chemical principles, and yet without these principles one only works by chance in pharmacy." It is true that a little further on he criticised the new nomenclature, and said it would rather retard than advance science. Baumé believed in the old names, and we must not unduly criticise him. Even nowadays we speak of white precipitate, litharge, tartar emetic, calomel, and corrosive sublimate. In some cases these names have a real advantage. For instance, both calomel and corrosive sublimate are chlorides of mercury of similar composition, but they differ much in their therapeutic action. But the new names were soon adopted by pharmacy. Bouillon Lagrange uses them in his "Manual of Pharmacy" in 1803.

Up to the beginning of the nineteenth century galenical

pharmacy reigned supreme; it was the age of electuaries, confections, ointments, and plasters. The energetic chemical medicaments were principally represented by the compounds



THE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

of mercury, antimony, and arsenic. But, as chemistry progressed, we find more and more chemical pharmacy, and even galenical pharmacy was transformed. Chemistry, then, as Baumé says, was one of the sciences most useful to pharmacy, but it was not the only one. Man, in his struggle with disease, draws his remedies from the three kingdoms of Nature. The mineral kingdom supplies us principally with raw material, to be transformed by art. In the vegetable kingdom there are few subjects to which some virtue has not been attributed; but the use of plants in their natural state means very large doses, and

THE OBJECT OF PHARMACY

has been to reduce doses to the smallest possible volume—first by extracts, tinctures, &c., and later by the isolation of pure crystallised active principles, the acids, alkaloids, and glucosides. From the animal kingdom we still take our wax and honey; but the use of leeches and cantharides has much diminished, and vipers, beetles, ants, and coral have almost disappeared from our *officines*. Yet let us not hasten to smile at this change. Nothing is more variable than therapeutic science. To-day she adores what she burnt yesterday, and burns what she formerly adored. Is not the employment of opotherapeutic preparations a scientific resurrection of the practices of last century? and do not animals provide us with those serums which have given such remarkable results? The pharmacist's knowledge nowadays must, therefore, be very wide, and the School gives a wide variety of instruction. "*Quidquid in orbe jacet hic datur studio*" was written on the wall of the old School of Pharmacy buildings in the rue de l'Arbalète, and this was never truer than to-day. Organic chemical synthesis has enabled us to procure in unlimited quantities various substances, and has augmented the number of medicaments. The brilliant dyes which are the triumph of modern chemistry, and which seemed exclusively made to enhance the beauty of our better halves, have even been the subject of attempts to make them into pills! And, as if the material side of Nature was insufficient, heat, electricity, and light are all studied or used as therapeutic agents. To obtain these remarkable results the united efforts of the *savants* of all lands have been necessary. But may I be permitted to remark that in our own country, and particularly among

THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY OF PHARMACY,

the organisers of this great work were not found wanting either in number or in scientific value, and their renown is nowadays universal? A mere *résumé* of their work would fill many pages and take many hours to read. I will therefore only cite a few of the discoveries—viz., discovery of chloroform (made simultaneously by Liebig and Sobeiran), iodoform, alizarine, purpurin, magnesium, amygdalin, myronate of potassium (the explanation of the formation of essence of bitter almond and of black mustard), and a great number of alkaloids, amongst them eserine, strychnine, aconitine, emetine, codeine, cinchonine, and finally quinine,

of which it has been said that "it has saved more lives since its discovery than have been mown down on the fields of battle." Many of our present colleagues, following in this matter the example of their ancestors, have not been content to work with us alone. Their work appears in the minutes and bulletins of academies of science and similar bodies, and their names frequently appear in the lists of prizes distributed by scientific societies in France and abroad. The use of the pharmacist's knowledge, in fact, is rarely limited to the exercise of his profession. We find him becoming the scientific counsellor of his fellow-citizens. In a case of accidental or criminal poisoning, as regards adulterated or stale food, a doubtful mushroom, or an interesting product of manufacture, his help is ever valuable. In our colonies and possessions, nay, in the metropolis itself, are not our military and naval colleagues employed by the authorities to supervise foodstuffs and analyse the drinking-water of our troops? Long before municipal laboratories existed the pharmacist had detected food adulteration. Lastly, the doctor addresses himself to the pharmacist at every instant in order to guide his diagnosis.

HEMMED IN BY STRICT LAWS.

our duties are many and our rights are but few. The compounded medicaments, the medicinal drugs, these are our domain (I had almost said our prison!) outside which the pharmacist may not venture, though all seem free to enter, not only to glean, but even to reap. [M. Léger here expressed the hope that the new pharmacy law would give pharmaciens a little of that liberty which is the birthright of all.] It would be idle to deny, he continued, that the commercial side of pharmacy had not enormously developed of late, but he thought he saw signs of a reaction in this matter. And, as an apology for this little excursion into the domain of trade interests, he explained that "the Society has always held that practice and science can no more be separated than the mother and the child ('l'enfant et la nourrice'). It is therefore a great pleasure for us to see re-united here to-day in one sheaf all that makes up the grandeur and force of our cherished profession"; and, turning to the portrait of Parmentier hanging on the wall on his right, he concluded, invoking his predecessor of a century ago,

"The Society of Pharmacy, gentlemen, marches in the footsteps of its forerunners, and it will continue to be the Society rendered illustrious by its first President, Parmentier. It will continue to act as the jealous guardian of the traditions of science and honour which have been bequeathed to it by its ancestors."

THE ANCIENT ASSOCIATE.

M. Guignard next spoke. He is the director of the Paris

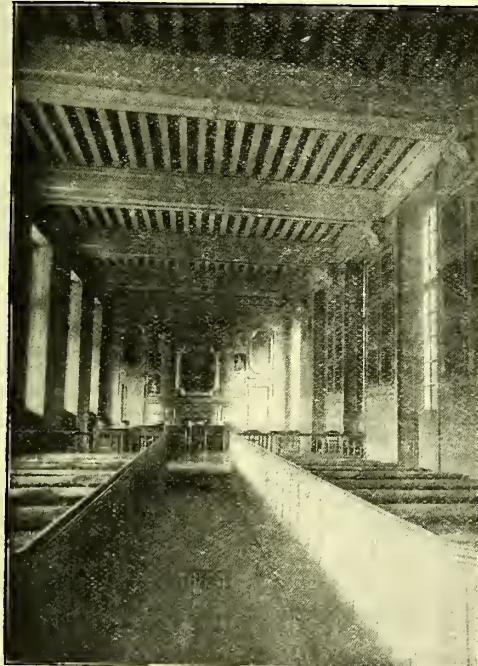


M. GUIGNARD.

School of Pharmacy, and his address was such excellent French that we venture to give it in the original. He said: Messieurs,—La solennité qui nous réunit aujourd'hui me

vaut l'honneur de vous recevoir dans notre Ecole et la satisfaction de joindre mes souhaits de cordiale bienvenue à ceux qui viennent de vous être adressés par M. le Président de la Société de Pharmacie de Paris.

L'Ecole et la Société de Pharmacie ont une origine commune : elles descendent l'une et l'autre de l'ancien



SALLE DES ACTES, ECOLE DE PHARMACIE.

Where the celebration was held.

Collège de Pharmacie, constitué par la déclaration royale de 1777, qui mit fin à lutte mémorable des épiciers et des apothicaires en séparant définitivement les deux corporations.

Accepté et maintenu par l'Assemblée Nationale en 1789, supprimé en 1791, en même temps que toute espèce de corporations et de maîtrises, puis rétabli presque aussitôt à la suite des abus sans nombre qu'avait entraînés cette mesure, le Collège de Pharmacie fut, parmi les établissements du même genre, le seul qui traversa presque sans encombre la période révolutionnaire.

La France, déchirée par les discorde civiles, luttait contre elle-même et contre l'ennemi du dehors. Les armes font défaut, la poudre manque ; le Comité de Salut public fait appel aux chimistes. On écrit à Vauquelin : "Pars ; fais-nous du salpêtre, ou je t'envoie à la guillotine." Et Vauquelin parcourt les départements et en fait sortir des tonnes de salpêtre qu'il envoie dans la capitale. Le Collège de Pharmacie institue des leçons sur la préparation de ce corps ; il y invite les Membres du Comité de Salut public, dont il reçoit les félicitations.

La Révolution suit son cours. Mais, après avoir détruit, elle doit réédifier ; elle doit, pour sa gloire, remplacer par des institutions pleines de jeunesse celles que l'ancien régime avait laissé déperir. La Convention a besoin de médecins et de chirurgiens pour ses armées : elle crée, en 1794, les trois écoles de santé de Paris, Montpellier et Strasbourg.

Les pharmaciens n'étaient pas compris parmi les élèves de ces écoles. "La pharmacie, disait alors le rapporteur, l'illustre Fourcroy, possède à Paris une école toujours ouverte et beaucoup mieux organisée que celles de médecine et de chirurgie. Très peu de changements sont nécessaires pour rendre l'instruction pharmaceutique plus complète et le Comité de l'Instruction publique s'en occupera avec la célérité que le bien public exige."

C'est alors que les pharmaciens de Paris, pénétrés de l'importance qu'il y avait à donner une impulsion nouvelle à l'enseignement du Collège, fondèrent, en 1795, la Société libre de Pharmacie, puis organisèrent l'Ecole gratuite de Pharmacie, dont l'institution fut confirmée par un décret du Directoire.

En créant quelque temps après notre Ecole actuelle la Loi du 21 germinal an XI n'a fait, en somme, que la substituer à l'Ecole gratuite. Cette loi était le corollaire de celle qui avait organisé antérieurement les écoles de médecine ; elle répondait aux idées directrices du Comité de l'Instruction publique.

N'ayant plus désormais à s'occuper de l'enseignement, la Société libre de Pharmacie changea de rôle et se reconstitua sur de nouvelles bases. Ainsi prit naissance, presque en même temps que l'Ecole actuelle, la nouvelle Société dont nous fêtons aujourd'hui le centième anniversaire.

Il ne m'appartient pas, messieurs, de rappeler ici son histoire ; je n'ai pas non plus l'intention pour le moment de vous exposer celle de l'Ecole, dont le centenaire coïncide avec celui qui nous réunit actuellement. J'espère du moins que, dans quelques mois, nous pourrons marquer aussi cette date par la publication d'une livre dans lequel les professeurs, en retracant la biographie de ceux qui les ont précédés dans leurs chaires, essaieront de faire revivre un passé qui n'a pas été sans gloire.

L'Ecole et la Société de Pharmacie ont vécu fraternellement le premier siècle de leur existence. Chacune d'elles a suivi sa voie et rempli son rôle ; toutes deux ont associé leurs efforts pour le bien commun et le progrès de la science.

Pour marquer les liens qui n'ont cessé de les unir il suffirait de parcourir la liste des membres de la Société. On y verrait, à toutes les époques, l'Ecole représentée par la plupart de ses professeurs : ils en ont occupé la présidence à maintes reprises et rempli les fonctions du secrétariat général presque sans interruption.

Bisb
Messieurs, les solennités comme celle d'aujourd'hui sont



LECTURE-HALL OF THE PARIS SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

Painting by Bismarck in the vestibule of the School. (It may be noted that the lecturer bears a striking resemblance to Jacob Bell.)

salutaires. Il est bon d'honorer la mémoire de ceux qui nous ont frayé la voie, de rappeler leurs travaux, leurs découvertes, les exemples qu'ils nous ont laissés.

Si, en ce moment, et par quelque miracle, les illustres et vénérés ancêtres dont les portraits nous environnent venaient

tout à coup à reprendre vie pour un instant, je suis sûr qu'ils ne verraient pas sans une douce émotion cette manifestation d'un culte filial et qu'ils applaudiraient aux efforts de ceux qui ont continué leur œuvre et enrichi leur glorieux héritage.

[*Translation.*]

Gentlemen,—The festival which calls us together to-day affords me the honour of receiving you in our school, and the pleasure of joining my cordial welcome to that which has just been addressed to you by the President of the Paris Society of Pharmacy.

The School and the Society of Pharmacy have a common origin. They are both descended from the old College of Pharmacy constituted by the royal declaration of 1777, which put an end to the memorable contest between the grocers and apothecaries by definitely separating the two corporations. Accepted and confirmed by the National Assembly in 1789, suppressed in 1791 simultaneously with all other kinds of corporations and companies [freedoms], then re-established almost immediately afterwards in consequence of the innumerable abuses which attended this measure, the College of Pharmacy was the only one of such organisations which passed through the revolutionary period almost without obstacle. France, torn by civil discords, was at war against herself and against the foreigner. Arms ran short, there was a lack of powder; the Committee of Public Safety appealed to chemists. Vauquelin was written to: "Make us some saltpetre, or you shall be condemned to the guillotine," and Vauquelin, travelling through the departments, procured tons of saltpetre which he sent to the capital. The College of Pharmacy instituted courses of instruction on the preparation of saltpetre, to which it invited the members of the Committee of Public Safety, and received their congratulations. The Revolution followed its course, but having destroyed, it had to rebuild. It had for the sake of its honour to replace the institutions which the old régime had allowed to perish, by those full of youthful vigour. The Convention required doctors and surgeons for its armies: in 1794 it created the three schools of health of Paris, Montpellier, and Strasburg. The pharmacists were not included in the pupils of these schools. Pharmacy, said the Reporter, the illustrious Fourcroy, "has a school at Paris which is always open and much better organised than those of medicine and surgery. Very few alterations are necessary to make pharmaceutical instruction more complete, and the Committee of Public Instruction will undertake with all speed what the public good requires."

The pharmacists of Paris, therefore, imbued with the importance of giving a new impetus to the instruction of the College, founded in 1795 the Free Society of Pharmacy, and then organised the Free School of Pharmacy, the institution of which was confirmed by a decree of the directorate. In creating our present school some time afterwards, the law of 21 germinal, year XI, only substituted it for the Free School. This law was the corollary of that which formerly organised the schools of medicine. It fulfilled the requirements of the Committee of Public Instruction. Not having any longer to devote itself to instruction, the Free Society of Pharmacy changed its rôle and reconstituted itself on a new basis. Thus arose, almost at the same time as the present school, the new Society of which we to-day celebrate the hundredth anniversary. It is not for me, Gentlemen, to recall its history at this time; neither do I intend at present to recount that of the schools whose centenary coincides with that which now calls us together. However, I hope that in a few months we shall be able to mark that date also by the publication of a book in which the professors, in sketching the biographies of those who preceded them in their chairs, will endeavour to revive a past which has not been without glory. The School and the Society of Pharmacy passed the first period of their existence fraternally. Each of them has followed its way and fulfilled its rôle. Both have combined their efforts for the common good and the progress of science. To see the bonds which have continuously united them, it suffices to look through the lists of members of the Society. One sees from this that the school has been represented in all epochs by the greater number of its professors, who have occupied the presidency repeatedly and have filled the post of the general-secretaryship almost without interruption.

Gentlemen, festivals like this of to-day are salutary. It is good to honour the memory of those who have opened out the way for us, to recall their works, their discoveries, and the examples which they have left us. If by some miracle the illustrious and venerable ancestors whose portraits surround us could suddenly at this moment come to life again for an instant, I feel sure they would not witness this manifestation of filial worship without tender emotion, and that they would applaud the efforts of those who have continued their work and enriched their glorious heritage.

THE ADDRESSES AND MESSAGES FROM ABROAD

were then read by M. Bourquelot, as General Secretary of the Society. He took the countries in alphabetical order (the

French name not being the same as the English will explain why this order is not followed in the following list). Most societies presented their "felicitations" and regretted their inability to send a representative.

Germany.—Berlin Society of Pharmacy signed by Professor H. Thoms, Ph.D., General Pharmaceutical Society of Germany.

Austria.—General Pharmaceutical Society of Austria, Austrian Pharmaceutical Society (Vienna), Czech Pharmaceutical Society, Galician Pharmaceutical Society (telegram).

Belgium.—Society of Pharmacy of Liège, Society of Pharmacy of Antwerp, Cercle Pharmaceutique, Louvain.

Denmark.—Pharmaceutical Society, Copenhagen.

United States.—Michigan University Faculty of Pharmacy (from Professor Prescott), College of Pharmacy, New York (from Professor Chandler).

Great Britain.—Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (N.B. Branch) (from Mr. D. B. Dott), Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland (from Mr. G. D. Beggs).

Italy.—Lombardy Pharmaceutical Society (Signor Piombo was to have been present, but was called back to Milan by telegram).

Norway.—Norwegian Pharmaceutical Society, Christiania.

Holland.—Dutch Pharmaceutical Society.

Roumania.—General Association of Pharmaceutical Bodies (Corps Pharmaceutique).

Russia.—Pharmaceutical Society of Moscow, Pharmaceutical Society of St. Petersburg, Pharmaceutical Society of Warsaw.

Sweden.—Dr. Sebert, President of the Swedish Pharmaceutical Society, Stockholm.

Switzerland.—Swiss Society of Pharmacists, which has just lost its President (invited) by death.

A certain number of personal apologies were also received from abroad, notably from Professor Schmidt of Marburg and Professor Thoms of Berlin; MM. Heger of Vienna, Ranwez of Louvain, and Duyk of Brussels, Khouri of Alexandria (Egypt), Remington of Philadelphia, Luigi d'Emilio of Naples, Greshoff of Harlem, L. van Itallie of Rotterdam, Altan of Bucharest, Tikomirof of Moscow, and Professor Tschirch of Berne; also from two associate members. M. Armand Gautier, member of the Institute, was "prevented by painful circumstances," and M. Joannes Chatin (son of the ex-director of the Paris School of Pharmacy) was "unavoidably detained far from Paris."

THE SPEECHES.

The foreign countries actually represented were thus narrowed down to two—Belgium and Great Britain.

M. Albert Derneville (President of the Royal Society of Pharmacy of Brussels, of the Syndicate of Pharmacists of



M. DERNEVILLE READS THE BRUSSELS ADDRESS.

Brussels, and Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Association of Belgium, and corresponding member of the Paris Society of Pharmacy) gave a brief and well-delivered address. He was happy, he said, to join in the celebration of the Centenary, and he took the occasion to thank the Society for its ceaseless devotion to the interests and furtherance of the

profession. He "respectfully saluted the ancient but ever glorious Society of Paris" in the name of the various Belgian societies mentioned, and expressed his regret that at the last moment two of his colleagues, M. Duyk and M. Martens, were prevented from accompanying him. (Hearty cheers.)

Mr. S. R. Atkins read an address in English on behalf of the pharmacists and chemists and druggists of Great Britain, and complimented the Paris Society of Pharmacy on the completion of the hundredth year of its existence, on its brilliant record of work, and on the distinguished names of which France and the whole world might be proud. Science has no geographical limit, and it was not as representatives of foreign practice, but rather as colleagues, that his Society wished them success in their new era. This document was signed by Mr. Atkins himself, by Mr. Allen as Vice-President, and Mr. Bremridge as Secretary. The conclusion of the address was greeted with hearty cheers.

Mr. Idris, as President of the B.P. Conference, followed Mr. Atkins. He complimented the Society on being the only one in the world exclusively devoted to pharmacy to celebrate a centenary. He greeted them as the pioneers of scientific pharmacy, and as having rendered valuable service to science and humanity. Many of the members have ranked among the celebrated scientists of the world. As one of the jurors of the Hanbury medal he had had the pleasure of being able to see it offered to M. Collin, one of their members. He wished the Society of Pharmacy of Paris might set an example to the world, and realise the satisfaction and happiness that work well done brings. Such is the earnest desire of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. (Cheers.)

M. BOURQUELOT'S HISTORICAL ESSAY.

The Secretary of the Society then dealt with the origin of the Society and its history. He said: The first article of the rules voted on the 15 thermidor of the year X. (August 3, 1803), when the first meeting of the Society took place, ran as follows:

The members of the Society shall be all those admitted up to this date. The Society will not fill up any vacancy until it is reduced to the number of sixty, at which number its membership is fixed for the future.

The resident members who constituted the new Society were thus those of the "Société Libre," which it replaced in 1796. The College of Pharmacy, instituted on April 26, 1777, consecrated the efforts long made by the Corporation of Apothecaries to organise the teaching and practice of pharmacy. I pass over the history of the Apothecaries' Garden, which has been recounted by M. Gustave Planchon, and I come to the events which during the Revolution replaced the College of Apothecaries by (1) a State establishment, the School of Pharmacy, and (2) a scientific society, our Paris Society of Pharmacy. At the commencement of the Revolution the College had existed for twelve years. It had founded free public classes in chemistry, botany, and natural history. It held examinations, and granted the degree of Master of Pharmacy (*maitre de pharmacie*) under the conditions fixed by the Royal Ordinance of February 10, 1780, and it defended the prerogatives and privileges of the profession. As a corporation it was first attached by the decree of March 2, 1791:

Article 2.—From the First of April next . . . the dues collected for the reception of Masters and Wardens ("maitres et jurandes"), those of the College of Pharmacy and all professional privilege, are abolished.

Article 7 of the same decree left all free to exercise any profession or business, craft or calling, but on the condition they held the necessary "patent" (licence). A number of persons, as might have been expected, immediately availed themselves of this decree, and opened pharmacies without the diploma previously necessary. On April 14, 1791, Livré, Deputy for the Marne Department, spoke on the question at the National Assembly, denouncing these abuses. He proposed that the existing laws regarding pharmacy should hold good until a report had been drawn up and presented to the Assembly. His proposition was voted, but, unfortunately, those who had opened pharmacies without a diploma continued to carry on business.

The situation of the College was still precarious. It was dangerously suggestive of the Corporations which had just been swept away; it carried on teaching. The Instruction

Publique was anxious just then to organise the whole French educational system on a new basis, and it strongly resembled the academies, which had been denounced as useless. By the law of August 8, 1793, the academies were abolished, and their gardens, libraries, and collections became national property.

On August 17 the premises of the Academy of Sciences were sealed up in the usual French official style, and Guillaume (the historian of this period) says, "No doubt" the seals were also affixed on the "other establishments as well." Was the College then closed? It is not certain.

On September 15, 1793, Lakanal proposed and secured the adoption of his system of three degrees of public instruction, and pharmacy appears among the subjects mentioned in Table No. 2. We then hear nothing more till Fourcroy presented his report on the Health School for Paris to the Convention on November 27.

The discussion took place on the 12th Frimaire, Year III. (1799), and the celebrated chemist obtained even more than he asked for; for the 14th Frimaire created three Health Schools at Paris, Montpellier, and Strasbourg. As to pharmacists, Fourcroy (as M. Guignard has just told you) did not propose to include them in his scheme. "There existed at Paris," he said, "a school still open and more complete



FOURCROY.

In the costume of a member of the Academy of Sciences.

than those devoted to medicine and surgery. Botany, the natural history of drugs, pharmaceutical chemistry, and pharmacy strictly so-called are all taught there. Very few changes are needed to make this pharmaceutical institution complete, and the Committee of Public Instruction will see to this with all the dispatch which public interest exacts." Thus the College of Pharmacy, temporarily maintained by the National Assembly, was tacitly maintained by the Convention.

But the situation was always temporary only. Article CCC. of the Constitution of the Year III., which was proclaimed the fundamental law of the Republic on September 23, 1795, stated that "Citizens have the right of forming establishments of education and institutions and free societies for the progress of science, literature, and arts." Pharmacists availed themselves of this permission, and on March 20, 1796, the College of Pharmacy of Paris was formed into a free society. The Act was signed by eighty members of the ancient college. They had, perhaps, some difficulties, for the classes appear only to have been opened on March 18, 1797. On May 22 the Directoire Executif confirmed their

establishment (upon the report of the Minister of the Interior) under the title of the Free School of Pharmacy. The delay is probably explained by the fact that the authorities wanted to see how the school worked. This was not a mere change of name, the Act of 30 Ventose (March 20, 1796), added to the dignities of the College, insomuch that it was transformed into a learned society (*société savante*). The members engaged themselves to further the progress of science; and, more than this, French and foreign *savants* were now admitted as correspondents and associates.

But a learned society cannot exist without a printed organ. On March 22, 1796, the Health Society of Paris was founded. Parmentier, Bouillon Lagrange, Vauquelin, Crussin, Baumé, Cheradame, Pelletier, and others belonged at the same time to this body and to the Society of Pharmacy. As the Health Society had created a journal, the *Revue périodique de la Société de Médecine*, afterwards known as the *Journal général de Médecine, Chirurgie, et Pharmacie*, the Society of Pharmacy first thought of profiting by this fact. But upon reflection they decided and voted that there would hardly be room in the publication, and they resolved to start a periodical of their own, the *Journal de la Société de Pharmacie de Paris ou Recueil de Découvertes et Observations sur la Pharmacologie*. Fourcroy was editor, assisted by the citizens Demachy and Bouillon Lagrange.

The *Journal* appeared regularly from 15 Prairial (June 3), 1797, till 15 Frimaire, Year VIII. (December 5, 1799); it was then merged with the *Annales de Chimie*, in which the chemical work of the members of the Free Society already appeared.

The Free School meanwhile continued its work, instituting prizes, and distributing them in public twice a year in "solemn sittings," at which the professors would often come to recount their latest discoveries. Twice these sittings were presided over by Chaptal, then Minister of the Interior; and Frochot, Prefect of the Seine, was also sometimes present. The latter took an active interest in suppressing illegal pharmaceutical practice and enforcing respect for the regulations, and even induced the General Council of the department to vote 300f. for a prize. On the other hand, when the school offered to start a three-months' course in elementary chemistry, as applied to arts and manufactures, he accepted their proposal.

The Free Society, of course, made some mistakes. One of these was the foundation of a joint-stock company for the preparation and sale of certain medicaments. This was carried on at the colleges, and was probably too much for them to do. At this time we find five projects regarding pharmaceutical instruction presented to Parliament inside eighteen months, but all fell through; and the Society was left unmolested until February, 1801.

On the 3 Nivôse, Year IX. (October 24, 1800), Bonaparte had just escaped the "infernal machine." The Society of Medicine, admitted to his presence to "express their indignation" at the attempt on the First Consul's life, profited by the occasion to beg him to "organise the healing art." Bonaparte asked for a report on the matter, which was drawn up and handed in. In this report we find it stated—

The Paris College of Pharmacy has alone had the happiness to conserve its institutions and traverse all the storms of the Revolution, and the old laws still regulate (les anciennes loix règlement encore), under the republic, this branch of the healing art . . . Citizen Consul, let the Colleges of Medicine, Surgery, and Pharmacy be re-established, and soon you will see . . . the educated pharmacist separated from the shameless charlatan.

Whether this document impressed Bonaparte or not is uncertain, but from this time forward the State Council occupied itself seriously with pharmacy law. First of all, however, the question of general education had to be settled. This was done in May, 1802, three degrees of instruction being laid down. The third included the lycées and special schools, of which the School of Medicine was one, pharmacy not being mentioned. The Free Society seems to have thought the time had come to act, and decided "to publish a monthly bulletin, giving a report of their sittings," and one number appeared. This was evidently merely a move to attract public attention to their work, for their zeal did not carry them further, and no other number appeared.

The Pharmacy Law was discussed in the year following. Fourcroy presented the project of the State Council to the Corps Législatif, and it was supported by Carret, of the

Rhône Department. Both paid due damage to the excellent work of the ancient College, but it was felt that corporations could no longer exist, and the Law of Germinal was voted by 202 white balls against 4 black ones. Thus did the "Free Society"—still known in common parlance as "The College of Pharmacy"—cease to exist.

But who piloted the barque of pharmacy through these troublous times? Official documents do not show us historical secrets (*les dessous de l'histoire*), and we have not been able to find any correspondence. In those days of perquisition and suspicion, people doubtless burnt their



PARMENTIER.

President of the Paris Society of Pharmacy in 1803.

letters. I think it was Fourcroy. He certainly enjoyed a sort of worship among pharmacists; not the worship of admiration which is paid to a great *savant*, but the discreet "culte" (worship or regard) which one has for an influential man who has rendered one some service, especially when he may be able to render one service again. Fourcroy did not belong to the Corporation, yet at its principal gatherings his presence was desired, and he willingly came. Even after the Law of Germinal he presided over public meetings at the School and at the Society of Pharmacy. We have two letters of Fourcroy in our archives. In one he thanks the Society for naming him associate, and in the second for electing him a resident member. This seems at first contradictory. But the explanation is probably that he was first made an associate member as a compliment, and then at his request (expressed or understood) the title was changed into that of resident member. On looking further into matters we find Cheradame was twice Director of the Ecole Gratuite. We also note that Vauquelin was named Director of the School of Pharmacy (on its foundation in 1803) on the report of Fourcroy. Now Cheradame, who kept a pharmacy in the Rue St-Denis, was related to Fourcroy's family. One of Fourcroy's sisters had, after some painful circumstances, found refuge in his house. Vauquelin was Cheradame's apprentice (*élève*), and when he entered on the latter's service he had just been discharged from the Hôtel Dieu (where he had been very ill for two months), and had not quite emerged from convalescence. The affectionate care bestowed upon him by his master's family, and particularly by Fourcroy's sister, made these

men very intimate. Thus Vauquelin became preparator to Fourcroy, and later on his collaborator and friend. This friendship continued when Vauquelin took Goupi's pharmacy in the Rue Sainte-Anne, and was ill for a second time. The two sisters of Fourcroy nursed him. "These ladies," say Chevallier and Robinet (Vauquelin's biographers), "were in the habit of treating Vauquelin as their own son." May we not then suppose that the law of Germinal had its origin in the conversations of these three men, Fourcroy, Vauquelin, and Cheradame, quite as much as in the Conseil d'Etat?

The Corporation of Apothecaries had a threefold aspect. It was at once a teaching body, a scientific society, and a trade guild. During a certain period, as we have seen, it even took a fourth character as a commercial company. But the law of Germinal separated these components by turning the School into a State institution. The State took over the buildings and other property of the College of Pharmacy, and Bonaparte gave them to the School by the decree of 3 Frimaire, Year XII. (November 23, 1803). The members of the College resolved, nevertheless, to continue



VAUQUELIN.

In his robes as Professor of the Paris School of Pharmacy.
(Director of the School in 1803).

their meetings. To be able to do this they formally declared in their new rules that they would now confine themselves exclusively to science, and entitle themselves the Society of Pharmacy of Paris. But they had always met in the Salle des Actes, and the members of the new School met and decided that at the first meeting of the Society they would express their wish that they should continue to meet there as heretofore. This offer was made and accepted, and thus we still meet in this hall, with which we are connected by so many souvenirs.

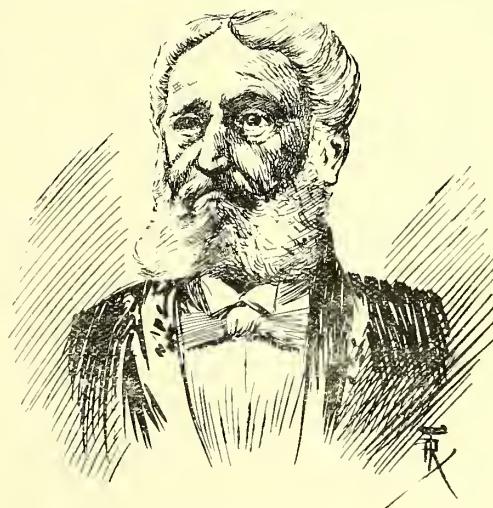
Naturally, under the new order of things the defence of professional interests should have been carried out by the State. But the pharmacists found out to their cost the truth of the old proverb: "On n'est jamais si bien servi que par soi-même." (Anglise: Serve yourself, would you be well served.) The Society was not indifferent to the position of the pharmacist, but the fourth article of Chapter V. of the Rules is precise enough: "All discussion not bearing on the sciences fostered by the Society is forbidden." This was observed till 1810, when complaints were so numerous that the School of Pharmacy and the Society decided to take common action. But the number of members of the Society being limited to sixty, it could not include all the pharma-

cists of Paris and the Seine Department. It was therefore decided to create a new body. In 1820 an effort was made, but it was unsuccessful, and the society then formed was dissolved on December 18, 1821. But in 1824 Robiquet succeeded in organising the Société de Prévoyance. The Society of Pharmacy was thus left free to occupy itself exclusively with science.

In 1803, a few months before the Free Society became the Society of Pharmacy, Derosne, in analysing opium, found two crystalline products which he seems to have confounded or insufficiently distinguished. Robiquet, fourteen years later, showed that one was narcotine; the other, it is pretty certain, was morphine itself. Derosne called it a "salt" (they were all "salts" in those days, of course), and after trying it on animals, timidly advanced the view that the properties of opium were in great part due to this saline substance. It was known as "sels de Derosne," and seemed to support a principle that certain chemists (Vauquelin in particular) had laid down, that vegetable medicaments owed their activity to "some unknown principle."

The question of active vegetable principles being thus taken up, Vauquelin produced in 1809 his studies on the composition of tobacco and his analysis of belladonna. As the isolation of nicotine is generally attributed to Possett and Reimann (1828), we may mention that Vauquelin, in his "Mémoire sur les Principes Nouveaux contenus dans le Tabac" (manuscript in the Society's archives), says he found "a substance different from all others, a volatile liquid, colourless when pure, soluble in water and alcohol, irritating smell and sharp (*âcre*) taste, precipitating in an infusion of gall-nuts." Is not this nicotine? Vauquelin thought many other active principles might be isolated, and studied the subject. He did not isolate atropine from belladonna, but he established that the activity of the plant is due to "a nauseant matter, soluble in alcohol, and giving with tannin an insoluble combination which gave off ammonia under the action of heat."

Robiquet and Vauquelin discovered asparagin in asparagus (1806), glycyrrhizin in liquorice-root (1809), cantharadin in cantharides (1810). Boullay on December 15, 1811, presented picrotoxin, the active principle of *coccus indicus*; Vauquelin followed with daphnine (1812), Pelletier with oliville (1816); Magendie and Pelletier produced emetine in 1817; and thus the active principles multiplied, but always a little by chance. In 1816 Sertürner isolated morphine (a fact verified almost simultaneously in France by Robiquet)



DR. CAVENTOU.

Descendant of the discoverer of quinine.

by the methods then employed in inorganic chemistry for the separation of bases. This system was then applied to the research of vegetable principles, and thus Pelletier and Caventou gave us strychnine in 1818, brucine in 1819, veratrine in the same year, and quinine in 1820.

The Society did not confine itself to research among its own members; it yearly offered prizes to outsiders. Imme-

diately after its foundation (24 Thermidor, Year XIII.) a public examination was held from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. The written portion of this examination bore on the subject, "Mercury and its Uses in Pharmacy." The questions proposed nearly a hundred years ago seem to belong to the A B C of pharmacy, and are apt to make us smile nowadays: "How to obtain kermes constantly of the same colour and same nature," and so on. But the scientific level rose with progress. In 1818 there was (among other questions) one I cannot pass over in silence, as it shows the high aspirations of the Society at such an early date. It was to explain the fermentation of substances and the conditions most favourable. By the way the question is worded we see diastase is hinted at, yet diastase was only known much later. But even to have proposed such queries must, in my opinion, have added to the chances of the solution of the question. Of course, most of these questions have since been resolved; and lest the question of favouritism or prejudice be raised, let me point out how many of the Society's laureates have made their mark in later life—Fremy, Bussy, Bayen, and Pasteur himself received a reward from the Society at the beginning of his career.

I have only to speak of the men who have passed away. The Free Society in 1803 must have included some one hundred and twenty to one hundred and sixty members. Its office-holders were: Parmentier, chairman; Vauquelin, vice-chairman; Bouillon Lagrange, secretary; and Trussons Treasurer. It is to be noted that three out of the four belonged to the School. It is to Parmentier and Vauquelin that we have to attribute the excellent start given to the Society. Although Parmentier was an aged man, he assisted at all the sittings and nearly always read a paper. His reputation gave him much authority and influence, especially among the army pharmacists, and we find during the Napoleonic wars contributions arrive from every corner of Europe where army corps were stationed. At one time it is a study on fermentation from Saragossa during the Peninsular struggle, others from across the Rhine, &c.

Vauquelin was a good deal younger than his venerable President—he was barely forty. When in 1803 he was named Director of the School, he was in all the vigour of manhood. He was twice President. He brought the Society all his discoveries, and the Society was not ungrateful.

For these two (Vauquelin and Parmentier) the Society did what it never did for any others—it held a special meeting in their honour after their death. That for Parmentier was held on May 16, 1814, when Vauquelin presided. It was on this occasion that the portrait you see on the wall before you was presented and placed in the Salle des Actes. The memorial meeting for Vauquelin was held on April 20, 1830, six months after his death, and his bust was inaugurated. This now stands in the Council hall of this building.

But battles cannot be won, it has been well said, by generals alone: they must be backed up by valiant soldiers; and this has ever been the case in the Society. I will only mention one case—that of Boudet. For many years he presented regularly, and without a break, at each meeting of the Society, a *résumé* of the proceedings of the current month at the Academy of Sciences and similar bodies. One day Boudet failed to turn up, and a letter from him was handed in. Stricken in years, he explained, he could no longer fulfil his duty, but he was with them in heart, and asked that his name might be inscribed as "present" at every meeting. His long devotion to their interests decided the Society to accord him this exceptional honour. I take a pleasure in reminding you of such a trait at the commencement of our second century. It will show you that the way to success is, above all, to have willing workers (hommes de bonne volonté).

Hearty cheers greeted the close of M. Bourquelot's lengthy but most interesting document.

M. Léger then proceeded to "lever la séance," after inviting all corresponding members to duly sign the attendance-sheet. Perhaps in another century this will be published (as the 1803 list is to be reproduced) as an historical document, and old men will shake their heads and prate of the good old days of the *entente cordiale* and those celebrated leaders of pharmacy—MM. Léger and Bourquelot Atkins and Idris—and the historic *séance* of 1903, "so different from these modern degenerate days!"

A GLASS OF CHAMPAGNE.

So closed the great meeting, and, escaping from the now somewhat stuffy hall, we reached the spacious and airy



AFTER THE FORMAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the foreground M. Léger (glass in hand) is speaking to M. Derenneville, of Brussels.

vestibule, where an elegant and well-furnished buffet had been installed by the provident care of the Society. The "feast of reason and flow of soul" gave place to the delights of sandwiches and the pop of champagne-corks, and Parisian and Provincial, professor and practician, Frenchman and visitor, spent a chatty half-hour in cordial communion, and strolled away in little groups, as if still loth to part company, in the direction of Central Paris.

The Banquet.

In accordance with the programme, the Centenary celebration terminated by a banquet at the Hôtel Continental. Half-past seven o'clock precisely was the time named, and at that hour about half the guests had arrived, the British delegates coming in, as was to be expected, with commendable punctuality, and they were cordially received by the President and other officials of the Paris Society of Pharmacy.

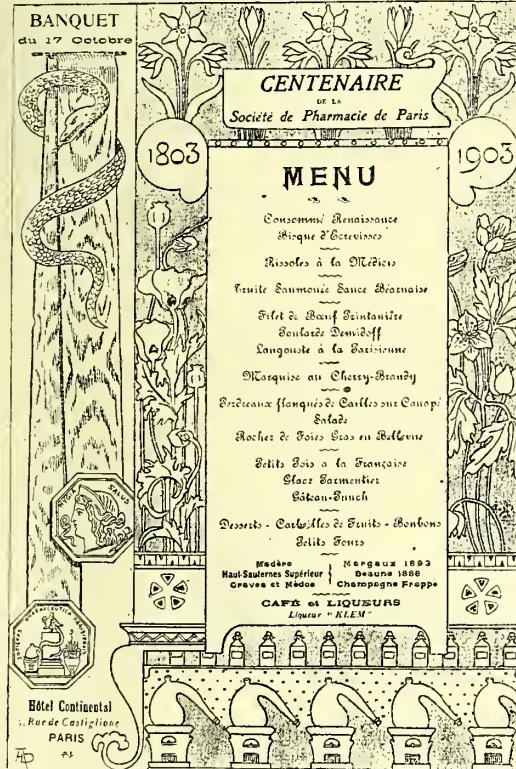
The guests—numbering 127 in all, I was told—assembled in the large hall adjacent to the magnificent banqueting-hall of the Hôtel Continental, with its splendid painted ceiling, handsome marble columns, and artistic mouldings. At five minutes to eight o'clock the head waiter announced "Monsieur le Président est servi" in stentorian tones, which was the signal for dinner; and M. Léger led the way to table. With a little patience and goodwill everyone found a place.

Amongst those present were Messrs. Leprince, Bourquelot, Chibault, Riche, Adrian, Ferneville, Guignard, Lutand, Caventou, Behal, Crinon, Barthé, Buchet, Dorvault, Grimbert, Jadin, Petit, Yvon, Ucaldo Massi, Haller, Landing (Vice-President), Schaer, Rièche, Vidal, and Fred Boss.

One would pause now and then while the dinner was being served to think of the eminent men and famous societies that had met under the same roof, for during the

past twenty-five years or so this hall has been the scene of numerous great banquets which have brought together many of the master-minds of Europe. It was here, too, that the late Marquis of Dufferin made several of his most famous public speeches and the present British Ambassador at Paris also made a noted speech at the latter end of 1899. The Iron and Steel Institute banqueted here in 1900, with the late Sir W. C. Roberts Austen in the chair; and in the same year the International Congresses of Chemistry, Botany, and many others also assembled in the Hôtel Continental.

The dinner was served in the usual good style and occupied upwards of an hour and a-half. The menu was as follows:

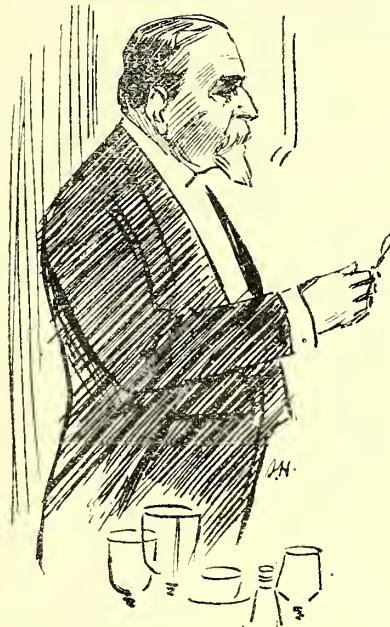


With the dessert came the speeches, and M. Léger in gracious and felicitous terms proposed the health of the foreign delegates, who had come so far, he said, to bring the Paris Society of Pharmacy a tribute of their esteem, the appreciation of which would never be effaced as long as the Society lasted; and he coupled with the toast the names, amongst others, of Messrs. Atkins and Idris.

THE GUESTS REPLY.

Mr. Atkins, in replying, expressed his regret not to be able to address the members of the Society in their own very beautiful language. He felt, however, that the sincerity of his remarks would be appreciated, and added, "We remember with great pleasure that when we celebrated the Jubilee of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain in 1891 we were fortunate enough to be able to entertain two of your members on that occasion, and we often think of their visit with pleasure. Coming to the present time, we felt the honour conferred on us this year by the presence of your President (M. Léger) at our banquet, and let me say how well he set forth your sentiments of friendship towards us. Gentlemen, the *entente cordiale* is a reality, and a great reality, and I venture to hope that my presence here to-night is an indication of the earnest desire we have to make it so. We admire your Society, and we have been able to profit by those discoveries your members have perfected during the nineteenth century. You gentlemen, have practically covered the whole range of pharmaceutical science, and none amongst the learned societies of Europe can take a higher place than yours. It has been our very great pleasure to confer our Hanbury medal on some of your most distinguished members.

Recently we awarded it to M. Collin, and I should have had great satisfaction in handing it to him personally, but he was unable to be present, and an attaché of the French Embassy in London kindly acted as his delegate to receive the medal. It was in my heart to say how much we appreciate the work of M. Collin in England. We tender him our sincere thanks and compliments, and I much regret he is unable to be present to-night." After appreciative remarks



THE PRESIDENT PROPOSES "THE GUESTS."

about Berthelot and other famous present-day French chemists, Mr. Atkins added: "I am delighted to think that the visit of King Edward VII. to Paris and the return visit of President Loubet to London have been fraught with so much good. God grant that never again may any misunderstanding arise between the two countries. It would be a misfortune too terrible to contemplate." Then followed a dignified and diplomatic reference to the recent treaty of arbitration, and Mr. Atkins continued: "Monsieur le Président, may I say this: We admire your laws, we admire above all your arts and your beautiful city. Monsieur le Président, accept the assurance of my utmost gratitude."

Mr. Atkins's speech was very warmly applauded; and although it was not understood by the majority of those present, his exceptionally good powers of elocution made a most excellent impression.

M. Emile Gilbert (Moulins), a well-known and popular authority on old French pharmacy, was the next speaker, and he at once took us back to remote but historical souvenirs. "Some four hundred years ago," he said, "the apothecaries, our forefathers in the profession, celebrated the enthroning of a new member of the corporation by banquets and drinking-bouts. They met in a popular hostelry, and partook of a festive banquet at the expense of the novitiate, the guests being usually made up of his professors (*maitres*) and fellow-apothecaries. They were great talkers, and their toasts had the benefit of it." M. Gilbert did not follow their example in this respect, but he gave a hearty toast to the Paris Society of Pharmacy, which has given such illustrious *savants* to the world.

M. Derneville then spoke as delegate of the Royal Society of Pharmacy of Brussels. He raised his glass to the success of the Paris Society on its second century of existence, and expressed his intention of celebrating the event by proposing the election of M. Léger, Bourquelot, and Guignard as honorary members at the next meeting of the Brussels Society. He was quite sure their Belgian colleagues would carry the proposal by acclamation. He mentioned that one of the objects of the Societies of Pharmacy was to improve the professional dignity and morality. The Paris Society had always largely contributed to this end, and M. Derneville

expressed the hope that it would be still more developed for the greater glory of pharmacy as a profession.

M. Rièthe (President of the General Association of French Pharmacists) was next called on by the Chairman. M. Rièthe first of all considered it his duty to salute, in the name of the 4,500 French pharmacists of whom the General Association is the synthesis, the foreign delegates who had come to assist at the centenary of an illustrious Society, which for a hundred years has been the living incarnation of all that French pharmacy counts glorious and noble in its traditions. They would carry away a lasting impression of the brilliant services rendered during the past century to science and humanity by the old, yet always youthful, Paris Society of Pharmacy. "Always youthful, for the Society," he said, "seems to have found in its ranks, and even in its recruiting of new members, an inexhaustible source of talent and competence which is the escort of progress and frequently constitutes progress itself. Quartered in the domain of science, which remains its sole object, the Society has known how to retain that cohesion of living force by which its programme is alone defined. You count amongst your members a large number of eminent masters of the profession, as well as head pharmacists of the hospitals, who, far away from the

days an interesting development had taken place in the relations between France and England by the signing of a treaty of arbitration. This was certainly an expression of a desire for a good understanding, and he hoped that the two nations might advance hand in hand in the interests of progress and humanity. In conclusion, he said: "I shall never forget the exceedingly kind reception that has been given to Mr. Atkins and myself, and I hope that we may have the great pleasure of entertaining members of the Paris Society of Pharmacy when they come to England."

Mr. Idris is what the French call a "sympathetic speaker," and his gracious manner secured him cordial applause.

M. Paul Desvignes (President of the Syndical Chamber of Pharmacists of the Seine) also spoke, as well as some of the provincial delegates. M. Léger then made a kindly reference to M. Riche, the distinguished director of the Paris Mint, formerly professor of chemistry at the Paris School of Pharmacy, and still editor of the *Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie*, the official organ of the Society. M. Riche replied with cordial thanks, saying that one of the great objects of his life had always been to render service to pharmacy.

M. Bourquelot (the General Secretary) then read some twenty telegrams of congratulations on the centenary from



THE BANQUET: MR. ATKINS SPEAKS.

all-absorbing work of retail business, contribute with incomparable brilliancy to the radiance of your researches and work." After an appreciative reference to military pharmacists, M. Rièthe went on to say that the Society symbolises the union which the General Association has constantly sought to bring about amongst the whole of French pharmacists for the maintenance of their best traditions in matters of dignity, civilising influence, and humanity. After an interesting reference to the work of the General Association, M. Rièthe terminated by toasting, in the name of French pharmacists, the prosperity and grandeur of the General Association.

M. Léger then asked for a few words from Mr. T. H. W. Idris, who said he regretted that his acquaintance with French was not sufficiently great to enable him to address the assembly in that language, but he knew that English was not unfamiliar to all of them, as he had the good fortune to have Dr. A. Lutaud, editor of the *Journal de Médecine de Paris*, seated on one side of him, and on the other, M. A. Petit, the President of the International Congress of Pharmacy of 1900, and they both spoke English well. Mr. Idris expressed the great delight it had been to him to inspect the interesting portraits of prominent former members of the Paris Society of Pharmacy in the Salle des Actes at the School that day. The names of most of them had been familiar to him in his student days, and had become more so in his maturer years. During the past few

the leading Pharmaceutical Societies of Europe. Most of them had, however, already sent addresses or messages, which were read at the meeting in the afternoon.

After a few words from M. Marty, a retired military pharmacist of distinction, and from M. Haller, a leading member of the Paris Academy of Sciences, who commenced his career in a pharmacy, the President led the way to the adjoining hall, where coffee and cigars were awaiting. It was then 10.30 P.M., and for another hour the guests remained chattering together—an unique gathering of pharmacists. Then gradually they dispersed, and before the clock had struck midnight the centenary celebration was at an end.

The C. & D. artist proved to be a feature both at the afternoon meeting and at the banquet. The members of the Society took a genuine interest in his work and appeared to greatly appreciate it. Under the inspiring influence of a glass of champagne, he was to be seen, about 11 P.M., expounding to an admiring group an elaborate project for painting a picture of the Centenary Meeting in the Salle des Actes. The idea was received with something approaching enthusiasm, and, on being approached on the subject, M. Guignard, with his usual urbanity, promised every facility in the matter. Time will tell if the artist carries out the idea.

Our portraits of Fourcroy, Parmentier, and Vanquelin are from the originals in the Salle des Actes of the Paris School.